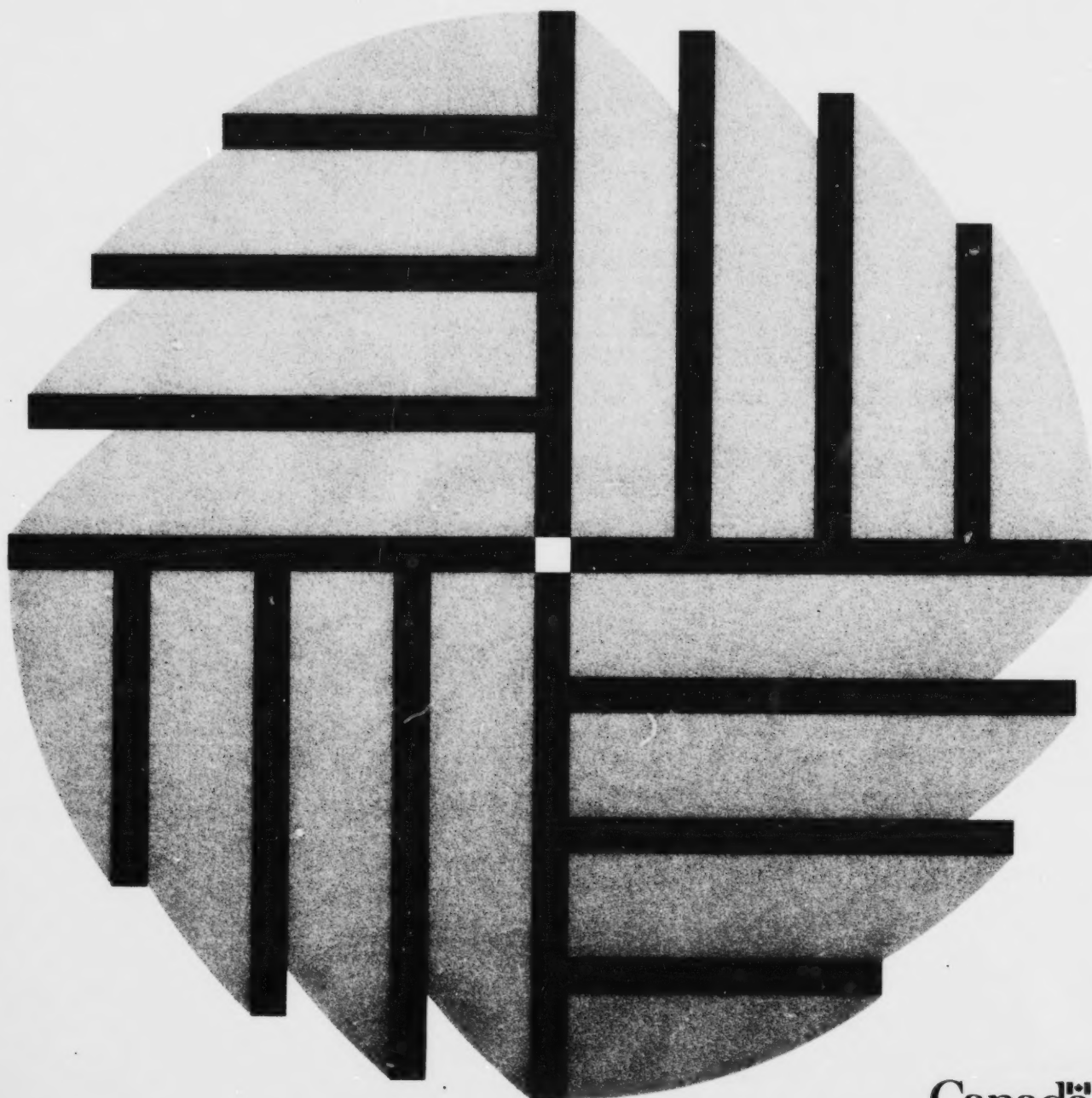




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CUSTODIAL REMAND IN CANADA – A NATIONAL SURVEY



Canada

Custodial Remand In Canada - A National Survey

R E V I S I O N

APPENDIX C - section showing data for institutions in Manitoba on pages C-42 and C-45.

In assembling the report, we inadvertently reversed a portion of the data for the Provincial Remand Centre and the Headingly Correctional Institute.

This error pertains to the following block of items:

- * What types of inmates are housed in the Centre?
- * Are females held at the Centre?
- * How many beds?
- * Approximate average daily count over the last year?
- * Approximate no. of people taken to court each day from the Centre?
- * How are inmates moved to the Centre and by whom?
- * What was the total operating budget for the Centre?
- * For what fiscal year?
- * What % of the total budget was devoted to salaries?
- * Does the above total budget figure include \$'s for facility rent and/or maintenance?
- * How are requests for capital enhancements and new construction handled?

CCJS/5145-5

CUSTODIAL REMAND
IN CANADA - A NATIONAL SURVEY

Corrections Program

Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics

August 1986

Ce document est aussi disponible en français sur demande

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This study "CUSTODIAL REMAND IN CANADA - A NATIONAL SURVEY" was undertaken as a collaborative effort involving the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Heads of Corrections and Corrections Program Advisory Committee representatives from all twelve provinces/territories. As well, several other jurisdictional contacts, including staff from a number of correctional institutions participated in planning and data collection activities. The research - from start to finish - was shaped and guided by an extensive and ongoing consultation process.

The overall objective of the study was to assemble basic statistical data and qualitative/descriptive information pertaining to 'the remand situation in Canada'. This objective was translated into two separate research projects - a statistical profile of custodial remands and an examination of remand facilities. The central theme of both projects is "exploration" and description rather than verification or evaluation.

The report presents a descriptive analysis of statistical data on a sample of 16,211 persons who were remanded in custody by order of the court. Data for the study were generated by capturing information on all persons who were admitted to provincial/territorial adult correctional institutions as a 'pure remand' - this means that only FORM 8 (Warrant for Committal) or FORM 14 (Warrant of Remand) was used as the basis for detention - during the period April 1 through June 30, 1985. Individuals whose legal status/hold reason changed to 'pure remand' at any time during this three-month interval are also included in the study sample. These data are augmented with information from the Centre's annual publication Adult Correctional Services In Canada - 1984-85 and 1984-85 population estimates produced by Statistics Canada (Census Division). As well, the report presents qualitative/descriptive information and basic statistical data on nineteen correctional institutions which

handle remand inmates. This information details: physical plant description; staffing and staff training; program availability and access; and resource/budget expenditures.

Interim Release Or Custodial Remand

Even though the 'right to bail' has traditionally been at the foundation of the British legal system, it is presently enshrined in the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms - being Part I of the Constitution Act, 1982. Current provisions for interim release set out in Sections 448 and 458 of the Criminal Code stem from recommendations made by the Canadian Committee on Corrections in 1969 which were incorporated into the Bail Reform Act, 1971. Under these provisions, the court may only remand an accused to custody:

- ° "On the primary ground that his detention is necessary to ensure his attendance in court in order to be dealt with according to law; or,
- ° On the second ground, that his detention is necessary in the public interest or for the protection or safety of the public having regard to all the circumstances including any substantial likelihood that the accused will, if he is released from custody, commit a criminal offence or an interference with the administration of justice."

Custodial Remand - The Role Of Corrections

The decision of the court to order custodial remand presents correctional authorities with a basic dilemma - treat the accused as a convicted criminal by ensuring secure detention but, at the same time, afford him the rights, protections and safeguards that reflect the principle 'innocent until proven guilty'. Legislation governing the pre-trial and trial stages of criminal proceedings has spawned a myriad of rules and regulations. Translating these into operational procedures which are both efficient and effective is an ongoing challenge to correctional administrators.

As a starting point for discussing specific issues and questions relating to custodial remand in Canada, it is important to examine its overall "prevalence" in two distinct contexts. First, as a general practice, is

custodial remand the rule or the exception, relative to all persons charged with an offence? Second, as a direct impact/burden on the correctional system, are custodial remands a sizeable population and are they a sizeable proportion of the inmate population of provincial/territorial adult correctional institutions? After addressing these general questions, the study examines custodial remand - inmates, cases, and institutional settings - in more detail.

The Prevalence Of Custodial Remand In Canada

Current statistics show clearly that both the law enforcement and corrections sectors of the criminal justice system handle a rather imposing volume of cases during a 12-month period.

- ° Some 2.9 million offences are reported to police and 900 thousand persons are charged. Expressed as rates per 10,000 adult population, these figures are 1,512 and 471, respectively.
- ° There are approximately 185 thousand admissions to provincial/territorial facilities and 4,000 admissions to federal institutions. These admissions translate into an average daily inmate count of about 16,000 and 12,000, respectively.
- ° On a Canada-wide basis, 1 out of every 15 persons charged with an offence or 7% are remanded in custody by order of the court. Accordingly, custodial remands account for one-third of the total admissions to provincial/territorial correctional facilities and 2 out of every 10 persons or 20% of the average daily inmate count is 'unsentenced'. Federal institutions are seldom used for detaining custodial remands.
- ° However, on a jurisdiction specific basis, the prevalence of custodial remand is very diverse when measured as either a proportion of total persons charged or as a proportion of custodial admissions and/or caseload counts.

Custodial Remand - The Inmate

Overall, the data from the study show that custodial remand inmates are predominantly 'young, caucasian males'. As well, the data suggest that they are typically 'single, unemployed, with a slightly below average education'. Furthermore, the data reveal that 70 percent of the 16,211 inmates in the sample had served a jail or prison sentence previously. Summary statistics are presented below.

° Sex	Number	%	° Racial Origin	Number	%
Male	14,864	92	Non-Native	14,283	88
Female	1,247	8	Native	1,928	12

° It should be noted that Native inmates account for a much larger proportion of custodial remands in Manitoba (49%), Saskatchewan (61%), Yukon Territory (46%) and the Northwest Territories (83%).

° Age	Number	%	° Marital Status	Number	%
Under 20	2,337	15	Single	10,742	72
20-24	5,028	31	Married	1,744	12
25-29	3,369	21	Widowed	90	1
30 and older	5,422	33	Separated	673	5
Unknown	50	0	Divorced	762	5
			Living common-law	937	6
			Unknown	1,263	8

° Employment Status	Number	%	° Education (years)	Number	%
Unemployed	3,968	55	5 or less	442	4
Employed	3,142	44	6-8	1,751	17
Student	46	1	9-12	7,637	75
Other	16	0	13 or more	449	4
Unknown	9,039	56	Unknown	5,980	37

Custodial Remand - The Case

The study indicates - some would say confirms - that correctional authorities are provided with little or no information about the status of an individual's Show Cause/Bail Hearing at time of admission or the outcome of these proceedings - i.e., why the person is being remanded in custody. In short, the charge(s) pending is their "hold reason". The specific charge(s) relating to inmates' remand status were used to create two separate "Most Serious Offence" classifications for the study. The data for each of these are shown below.

° Distribution 1 Most Serious Offence	Number	%	° Distribution 2 Most Serious Offence	Number	%
Serious violent	1,214	11	Against person	3,004	27
Serious	4,252	38	Against property	5,002	44
Theft	3,003	26	Breach court order	1,074	10
Assault	1,219	11	Drugs NCA/FDA	836	7
Motor Vehicle/CCC	481	4	Motor Vehicle/CCC	481	4
Other	1,169	10	Other	921	8
Unknown	4,873	30	Unknown	4,873	30

- ° Unfortunately, data on Most Serious Offence could not be assembled for Quebec which accounted for 4,630 or 95% of the "unknown" cases.
- ° Nevertheless, the data indicate that about one-half of the custodial remands in the sample were facing charges for either serious violent or serious offences.
- ° Alternatively, we can say that just over one-quarter of the custodial remands involved charges for offences 'against person'.
- ° Linking these data to annual correctional statistics for fiscal year 1984-85, suggests that custodial remands are typically associated with more serious offences than the larger sentenced population in provincial/territorial correctional institutions.

Clearly, interim release or custodial remand is an important and sometimes difficult decision for the judiciary. While the sample data on Most Serious Offence are interesting and useful, this information does not permit us to comment on why - ensure attendance at court and/or protection of the public - custodial remand was ordered. However, we suggest that it is equally important to examine the use of custodial remand in the context of Length of Stay and Outcome - reason for termination of 'pure' custodial remand.

- ° The study shows that almost two-thirds of the inmates were detained as pure remands for one week or less but this group utilizes only about 12% of remand 'bed space' in correctional institutions.
- ° Conversely, a much smaller proportion (14%) of inmates who were detained for one month or more account for 65% of remand bed space.
- ° Regarding case Outcome, that is, why pure remand status was terminated, the data - or lack of data - for the study reveals that there is a very real information gap between the court and correctional authorities.
- ° Information detailing the circumstances of 'released at court' was collected manually as "new" information in the eight smaller jurisdictions but was not available from automated data systems in Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia.
- ° Overall, 32% of the inmates in the sample received a custodial sentence and, thus, moved directly from remand to "sentenced" status in the institution while another 44% were 'released at court' and the Outcome of the remaining 24% was 'other - unknown'.
- ° As a final point, it is interesting to note that a sizeable portion of the inmates from Manitoba and Saskatchewan changed status from custodial remand to interim release in the community.
- ° Summary statistics are shown below.

**Length Of Stay
(Days)**

	Mode - Most Frequent	Median or Mid-Point	Mean or Average
The Atlantic Provinces			
° Newfoundland	1	8	12.8
° Prince Edward Island	2	6	11.3
° Nova Scotia	1	4	11.1
° New Brunswick	1	4	9.2
Quebec	1	3	9.5
Ontario	1	3	10.9
The Prairie Provinces			
° Manitoba	2	5	12.1
° Saskatchewan	1	5	13.0
° Alberta	1	3	11.5
British Columbia	1	6	15.0
The Territories			
° Yukon	1	4	7.7
° Northwest Territories	1	4	11.4
Canada	1	4.6	11.1

Case Outcome

Region	Sentenced to Jail		Released at Court		Other - Unknown	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Atlantic Provinces	208	39	121	23	208	39
Quebec	1,496	32	823	18	2,311	50
Ontario	1,821	30	3,375	56	853	14
Prairie Provinces	1,179	34	2,303	50	230	16
British Columbia	390	34	452	39	319	27
Territories	56	48	30	29	36	24
Canada	5,150	32	7,104	44	3,957	24

Custodial Remand - The Institutional Setting

On-site visits were made to 19 institutions across nine jurisdictions. In order to ensure representation from each province/territory, jurisdictional contacts from the three remaining jurisdictions also forwarded material which described one 'high volume' institution within their jurisdiction. The information collected on this cross-section of facilities, reveals considerable diversity among institutions but also identifies some important similarities:

- ° A major factor which, by definition, influences the 'institutional setting' is "size". The smallest facility in the sample was designed to accommodate 80 inmates, while the largest institution was designed to accommodate 590 inmates and operated with a budget that was six times larger.
- ° Those institutions which contained varying security levels - particularly 'mixed' institutions which house both remand and sentenced inmates - were able to identify 'low risk' inmates and assign them to a more open setting.
- ° Overall, however, a common feature among institutions was that remand inmates were detained under maximum security conditions - with only recreational facilities made available.
- ° Common concerns of institutional staff vis-à-vis 'processing' remand inmates and the usual pattern of maximum security confinement with limited access to inmate programs are commensurate with the basic purpose of interim detention - to ensure appearance at court and/or protection of the public.
- ° With increasing budgetary restraint, capital upgrading is generally being limited to enhancing "security" within the institution and it is expected that improving general conditions for remand inmates - for example, eliminating double-bunking - will have to remain a secondary priority.
- ° Recognizing that some 14% of remand inmates were detained for one month or longer, it could be suggested that, where possible, longer term non-dangerous inmates should be identified and a more appropriate institutional setting be provided for their detention.

In summary - What Was Achieved

The overall objective of the study was met. However, it is important to recognize that there are some obvious limitations in the scope of the research. As well, it is equally important to acknowledge the weaknesses in certain data reported vis-à-vis the abundance of "unknown" information for

some jurisdictions. Furthermore, custodial remand - inmates, cases and institutional settings - may be viewed as being quite diverse and dynamic over time, while this study is only a time specific 'window' from this continuum.

With these considerations in mind, it is clear that the study falls somewhat short of permitting policy-makers and correctional administrators to draw any definitive conclusions about custodial remand - in theory or practice. Nevertheless, we suggest that much of the information presented in the study is interesting and useful and raises a number of policy issues and operational questions worthy of further discussion in the corrections community. As well, it could be suggested that correctional authorities' lack of information in certain areas is an important focal point for discussion.

A number of specific questions are set out in **CHAPTER VI - SUMMARY OBSERVATIONS AND ISSUES FOR DISCUSSION**. The study raises a few very fundamental questions that should be discussed further by Heads of Corrections and other senior officials responsible for the administration of justice in Canada.

- ° Correctional authorities provide a vital service to the courts by ensuring the safe and secure detention of custodial remands but appear to play only a passive and uninformed role in the remand process. It is generally recognized that an 'information gap' currently exists between the courts and correctional agencies. Why is the person being remanded in custody? What happened - why was the person subsequently released at court?
- ° The study data on remand facilities show that remand inmates are - as a general policy - usually held in maximum security quarters within the correctional institution. Does this practice stem from known information or unknown information about the individual? Should a concerted effort be made, on a Canada-wide basis, to develop a 'classification' scheme applicable to remand inmates? With the 'innocent until proven guilty' principle in mind, should/could more effort be made to provide remand inmates with greater access to programming/activities in the institution - particularly those being detained for a month or longer?

P R E F A C E

The overall objective of this research project - an exploratory venture - was to assemble basic statistical data and qualitative/descriptive information on 'custodial remand in Canada'. The Centre's planning and development of the study was guided by ongoing consultations with Program Advisory Committee representatives, Heads of Corrections and other corrections officials from each of the twelve provinces/territories.

Work on this research project was a collaborative effort, made possible through the encouragement and support of our colleagues in the corrections community. We would like to thank all of the people who participated in the project by offering their ideas and criticisms and those who helped directly in providing data for the study.

Two other project reports were produced under the Centre's research initiative on remand. These are working/discussion papers and are available upon request:

A One-Day Snapshot Profile of All Persons in Provincial Adult Correctional Institutions; and,

A Description of Bail Verification and Bail Supervision Programs in Western Canada.

The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, should be credited when reproducing or quoting any part of these three reports.

Additional inquiries should be addressed to:

M. Lothar Goetz
Chief
Corrections Program
Canadian Centre for Justice
Statistics
20th Floor, R.H. Coats Building
Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0T6
(613) 990-6655

Tony Dittenhoffer
Senior Analyst
Corrections Program
Canadian Centre for Justice
Statistics
20th Floor, R.H. Coats Building
Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0T6
(613) 990-6658



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CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

I.1 Situating Custodial Remand

During 1984, everyday in Canada an average of 7,800 offences were reported to police and approximately 2,500 adults were charged with a crime. In fiscal year 1984-85, about 500 adults were admitted to correctional institutions on a daily basis. Statistics also show that 165 or one-third of these daily admissions to correctional institutions were persons remanded to custody by order of the court - awaiting further court proceedings. The prevalence of custodial remands in Canada's correctional system can also be examined in the context of "average daily inmate counts" within institutions.

During fiscal year 1984-85, there were 188,769 "admissions" to correctional institutions in Canada. Only 2% of all admissions over this 12-month period entered federal institutions. The majority (66%) were inmates entering provincial/territorial facilities to serve a sentence and almost one-third (32%) were "remand admissions". Statistics for fiscal year 1984-85 indicate that about 28,500 people were held in adult correctional institutions (excluding police lock-up facilities) on any given day. Of this average daily inmate count, approximately 43% were serving a sentence of two years or more - in a federal correctional institution - and 45% were serving a sentence of less than two years - in a provincial/territorial facility. The remaining 12% of the average daily inmate count were persons remanded to custody in provincial/territorial facilities.

The remand population - comprising 32% of total admissions and using an average 12% of institutional bed capacity - is the focal point of this study. Quite clearly, remand inmates comprise a relatively small proportion of the average daily custodial population. Nevertheless, this

group presents a somewhat unique and difficult challenge to policy-makers, administrators and line staff in Canada's correctional system. In a very real sense, persons remanded to custody may be innocent or guilty of crimes that range from serious violent offences to lesser serious property offences. Accordingly, custodial remands present correctional officials with mixed and sometimes very nebulous risk factors vis-à-vis both institutional and court security. Even though custodial remand is the outcome of a sometimes complex decision-making process involving defence counsel, Crown Counsel and the judiciary, the corrections system is little more than a passive recipient of a prisoner with a "hold reason".

As reactive partners in the remand process, the primary obligation of correctional authorities is to detain remand inmates and ensure that they are brought before the court when required. Managers and line staff in the correctional system are tested daily vis-à-vis their efficiency and effectiveness in providing these essential services. Failure to bring a remand inmate before the court on schedule or more serious incidents such as escapes or suicides may be subject to immediate judicial and public scrutiny. In general, it can be argued that the Canadian correctional system has been effective in meeting its fundamental obligations to safely detain and deliver custodial remands to the court. Nevertheless, there are few accolades for success and potentially disastrous consequences for failure. Clearly - in both theory and practice - custodial remand presents correctional officials an ongoing challenge which is, by its very nature, a high risk/low reward venture.

Information produced by the Centre includes Canada-wide statistics on admissions and average daily counts pertaining to custodial remands. However, these data provide only basic caseload measures and a few 'case' characteristics of this population. The primary objective of this special research study was to produce a statistical profile of custodial remands detailing such variables as inmate's sex, age, racial origin, previous incarceration, probation status, charge(s) laid, length of stay

and reason for termination of remand status. As well, the study attempts to situate custodial remand in the context of the Canadian criminal justice system and correctional community. Finally, the study includes data from 'an examination of remand facilities' collected through on-site visits to nineteen correctional institutions in nine separate jurisdictions. Correctional officials from the three jurisdictions that were not visited were requested to supply written material by completing a questionnaire developed for the study.

I.2 Remand In Canada

In the Canadian context, "remand" generally refers to the detention of an accused person in custody, provisionally or pending the disposition of charges against him. If an accused is denied bail - referred to as "judicial interim release" in the Criminal Code - he is remanded into the custody of the appropriate authority for a statutory period of time - not exceeding eight days - pending his re-appearance in court to answer the charge.

A period of detention while the accused is on remand status is known as an "adjournment" during which time he is "detained in custody" - usually referred to as "remanded in custody". The Oxford dictionary defines remand as: "To send back to, recommit (especially a prisoner into custody to allow further inquiry)." The French translation is "renvoyer"; for example, "renvoyé à huitaine" or remanded for a week. Historically, the term remand came into common usage in English law during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries and is derived from the Latin word "remandare" - meaning "commit back to".

During the thirteenth century, remand in practice was the action of committing a prisoner back into the care of the sheriff who also had the original powers of arrest in both criminal and civil matters. Sheriffs had the responsibility for many of the same general functions that fall

upon modern-day police in Canada. However, sheriffs had additional duties in that they were also the prisoner's keeper and had the authority to take decisions respecting the suitability of accused persons for pre-trial release. In 1215, the Magna Carta guaranteed an individual's right of freedom - the right of "habeus corpus" - and confirmed that any person accused of a crime is innocent until proven guilty. By the end of the thirteenth century, legal precedents were being established as a basis for justifying the incarceration or release of an accused person prior to trial. During the sixteenth century, the responsibility for pre-trial release decisions was transferred from sheriffs to magistrates. Today in Canada, powers of arrest lie with the police - matters of interim detention are decided by the judiciary - and correctional authorities have the responsibility to detain accused persons and bring them before the court as requested if interim release is not granted.

Even though the right to interim release has traditionally been at the foundation of the common law legal system, inherited largely from England, this right is now enshrined in the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms - being Part I of the Constitution Act, 1982. By virtue of Section II(e): "Any person charged with an offence has the right not to be denied reasonable bail without just cause". This statement confirms that interim release shall be viewed not as a privilege to be granted or withheld at the whim of the judiciary but rather, as a constitutional right of every person.

Current provisions for interim release set out in the Criminal Code stem from recommendations made by the Canadian Committee on Corrections - more commonly known as the "Duimet Report". In 1969, this Committee recommended to Parliament changes in police powers to arrest and release individuals after concluding that pre-trial detention should only be used when it is necessary in the public interest; specifically:

° to ensure the appearance of the accused at his trial; and,

- ° to protect the public pending trial, preventing the accused from tampering with witnesses or becoming involved in other illegal activities.

These recommendations were accepted by the Government of Canada which passed "an Act to amend the provisions of the Criminal Code" in 1971 - also known as the Bail Reform Act. Amendments to the Criminal Code set out provisions which are specific, including new tests and procedures to determine what was 'reasonable' and 'just cause' for the denial of bail - see Sections 448 and 458.

Under these provisions, the police have fairly wide-ranging powers of release but power to arrest is limited if arrest is to be effected without warrant. The judiciary have even more explicit powers of release. The Act clearly states that an accused must be released without conditions except in cases for which Crown Counsel can justify restrictive terms of release or can show cause for an order of detention. In cases involving a very serious charge - such as offences punishable by death, treason, ariplane hijacking or homicide - the onus is upon the accused to show cause why release should be granted. Nevertheless, if interim release is denied, the accused has the right of appeal to a higher court. The court may only remand an accused to custody:

- ° "On the primary ground that his detention is necessary to ensure his attendance in court in order to be dealt with according to law; or,
- ° On the second ground, that his detention is necessary in the public interest or for the protection or safety of the public having regard to all the circumstances including any substantial likelihood that the accused will, if he is released from custody, commit a criminal offence or an interference with the administration of justice."

Upon denying the interim release of an accused without issuing an Order of Detention, "a Justice may, upon application by the prosecutor or the accused, adjourn the proceedings and remand the accused to custody in prison... but no such adjournment shall be for more than three clear days

except with the consent of the accused". If an accused is remanded to custody, subsequent adjournments cannot exceed eight days. Specifically, the accused must be brought before the court at least every eight days - unless he waives this right. A large majority of accused persons are released into the community prior to trial either through police powers to release or by judicial interim release. However, for others, custodial remand - detention in a correctional institution and exposure to the general inmate population and prison environment - may be their first step into a 'revolving door' of criminality and the administration of justice.

I.3 Study Background And Methodology

The agenda for meetings of the Heads of Corrections Committee in November 1983 and April 1984 included the topic 'the remand situation in Canada'. At these meetings, committee members discussed a number of general policy issues and operational procedures which they felt should be examined further through systematic data collection, description and analysis. These discussions and follow-up consultations involving officials from the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics and individual Heads of Corrections resulted in an agreement that the Centre would develop a research initiative on remand. For presentation to the Heads of Corrections Committee in November 1984, the Centre prepared a discussion paper which detailed available national statistics on custodial remand, identified a number of issues/questions that could be addressed by research in this area, and outlined a proposed research strategy.

Committee members indicated that the issues and questions identified in the discussion paper accurately reflected their interests and, accordingly, their 'information needs'. Furthermore, they endorsed the Centre's proposed strategy of beginning work in this area as a short-term initiative by mounting a few 'start-up' projects. If and when required, the findings from those studies could, then, potentially be used for planning a longer term and more in-depth program of research/evaluation.

It was agreed that the Centre would commence work on a four-part research initiative on remand. This report presents the data from two projects designed to produce quantitative data - a statistical profile of custodial remands; and, descriptive information - an examination of remand facilities. As suggested above, the Centre's work in this area could be viewed as a 'start-up' phase for a more comprehensive research initiative which would be implemented over a longer period of time and would require a much greater level of effort to complete.

With this cumulative approach in mind, the present study is purposely directed toward "exploration" rather than verification or evaluation. Since the outset, it was recognized that much of the data would be limited to descriptive statistics profiling remand inmates and qualitative information describing selected remand facilities. Nevertheless, descriptive information assembled on a national scale can provide policy-makers and researchers with valuable baseline data which will help guide the development of future initiatives to address important issues/questions pertaining to custodial remand in Canada.

The planning and development of the study was a collaborative effort involving Centre staff and Heads of Corrections, Program Advisory Committee representatives and several other provincial/territorial contacts, including staff from a number of correctional institutions. From beginning to end, all of our work on the study was shaped and guided by an ongoing consultation process.

As we expected, it became evident that generating a national statistical profile of remand inmates would have to involve a mixture of information extracted from existing automated data systems in four jurisdictions and data collected manually in eight jurisdictions. Furthermore, we recognized that the second component of the study - examination of remand facilities - would be limited in the scope of the data collected and the number of institutions visited. These limitations were dictated by some very real time and resource constraints.

The primary objectives of the planning/research design phase of this study were to:

- ° examine the "manual" record-keeping systems in Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories and define the array of data elements that could be assembled from existing information sources to produce a statistical profile of custodial remands;
- ° examine the structure and content of computerized information systems in British Columbia, Alberta, Ontario and Quebec and define the array of data elements that could be extracted to produce a statistical profile of custodial remands;
- ° reach agreement - in all jurisdictions - on the array of data elements (and their specific formats) that would be collected for the statistical profile by:
 - extracting information from automated data systems
 - assembling information from manual record-keeping systems
 - generating "new" information using a separate questionnaire/survey form developed by the Centre;
- ° reach agreement - in all jurisdictions - on
 - the definition of the study population
 - the sampling technique and timetable for data capture
 - the Centre's role in providing assistance and/or financial resources for the production of data for the study; and,
- ° consult with jurisdiction contacts to develop a questionnaire and interview schedule for producing 'facility descriptions' data for the study.

In the context of these objectives, our discussions with provincial/territorial officials focused on 'mapping out' the substantive dimensions of the study and methodological issues which had to be defined and resolved. Consultations - including a two-day Program Advisory Committee meeting - raised many interesting policy issues and research questions. However, building the statistical profile component of the study around existing data systems meant that certain information needs could not be addressed on a national scale. The structure, content and retrieval capabilities of computerized information systems in the four 'high volume' jurisdictions (British Columbia, Alberta, Ontario and Quebec) imposed some fundamental and non-negotiable limitations on the overall

scope of the study. And, as suggested earlier, our work on the 'facilities description' component of the study was shaped to a large extent by time and resource considerations.

Experience has taught many researchers that money plus optimism are only pre-requisites to planning a viable study and producing a useful product - they alone do not ensure a successful venture. More often than not, assembling corrections data on a national scale is beset by numerous methodological problems - data element definitions, data quality issues, data collection strategies and data comparability across jurisdictions. This study did not escape this general dilemma. Establishing an appropriate substantive framework for the research and a workable methodology were the subject of in-depth discussion, negotiation and compromise. In short, the study had to be built around a number of pragmatic decisions rather than a purely 'scientific' research model.

The structure of existing information systems in some jurisdictions makes it difficult to identify and assemble data on certain groups of 'non-sentenced' inmates and inmates who enter an institution under a dual or multiple legal status - the institution's "hold reason". Accordingly, we had to establish a suitable common denominator - defining the population of custodial remands to be captured by the study - for assembling national data. Consultations with jurisdiction contacts resulted in a consensus that the statistical profile of custodial remands would be restricted to a sample (the study population) of inmates designated as "pure remand"; specifically, either Form 8 - Warrant For Committal or Form 14 - Warrant Of Remand as the only basis for detention.

Producing the statistical profile of custodial remands for the study involved the assembly and analysis of separate data sets from each of the twelve provinces/territories. The sample from each jurisdiction includes all persons who entered provincial/territorial adult correctional institutions as a pure remand admission during the three-month period April 1 through June 30, 1985 and all persons whose status changed to

pure remand at some time during their stay at an institution in this three-month interval.¹ Under this definition, the study sample may also include a small number of inmates who were not detained in custody during the trial process but, upon conviction, were then admitted as a custodial remand while awaiting the sentence of the court.

To permit more complete collection of 'release' data (reason for termination of remand status) and length of stay, follow-up data collection continued until August 31, 1985. In seven jurisdictions (Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories) data for the statistical profile were collected manually using a questionnaire/survey form developed by the Centre. In another four jurisdictions (British Columbia, Alberta, Ontario and Quebec) these data were assembled by extracting information from their respective automated information systems. Finally, officials in Saskatchewan chose to extract some information from computerized records and merge this with 'new' data collected manually using an abbreviated version of the Centre's survey form.

Overall, staff from about fifty correctional institutions participated in manual data collection for the study. Further to providing very precise written instructions - a codebook - a series of telephone conference calls were organized with staff at the institutions and jurisdiction contacts to ensure that everyone understood the survey form and codebook (see Appendix A). In addition, all of the people working with the survey form and those extracting information from computerized files were asked to call the Centre and/or the jurisdiction contact for the project to discuss any problems encountered during the data collection phase of the study. The data elements collected for the statistical profile of remand inmates are summarized below:

1) Many of the forty-two Royal Canadian Mounted Police detachments in the Northwest Territories are routinely required to detain custodial remands in police holding cells. The study also includes data for these facilities. Even though RCMP detachments in rural areas of British Columbia and Newfoundland are sometimes used for holding custodial remands, data collection in these two jurisdictions could not be organized in time for the implementation of the study.

General Information

- ° Name of province/territory
- ° Name of admitting institution

Information About Prior Criminal Record

- ° FPS number
- ° Was the person on probation at time of admission?
- ° Has the person ever served a jail or prison sentence previously?

Information About Show Cause Hearing

- ° Was the person's Show Cause Hearing completed prior to the time of admissions?
- ° Why is the person being remanded in custody? (e.g. bail set - conditions not met)

Socio-Demographic Characteristics

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| ° Sex | ° Racial origin |
| ° Age at time of admission | ° Education |
| ° Marital status | ° Employment status |
| ° Language(s) spoken | ° Medical problems at time of admission |

Information About Charge(s) and Disposition

- ° Charges for which the person is being remanded in custody
- ° Outcome/disposition of charges (sentencing data)

Release Details

- ° Reason for termination of remand status
- ° Length of stay on remand status

As noted earlier, the study sample was generated during the three-month period April 1 through June 30, 1985. And, follow-up case 'tracking' continued until August 31, 1985 in order to capture more complete data on 'release/outcome' and 'length of stay' - particularly in relation to those cases entering the study sample near the end of the April to June interval. Discussions around implementing the study and on-going consultations to monitor the progress of data collection/extraction, resulted in the agreement that (a) all survey forms being used for manual data collection in seven jurisdictions would be completed by August 31, 1985 and shipped to the Centre by September 10 (the project co-ordinator

in each jurisdiction usually reviewed all completed survey forms before shipment to the Centre); and, (b) data extracted from computerized files in the other five jurisdictions would be provided to the Centre by October 15.

In order to complete the subsequent phases of activity - data analysis and report preparation - on the study, a consulting firm (RAM Analysis Limited) worked under contract to the Centre beginning in mid-August. During August and September consultations were held with jurisdictional contacts to reach agreement on a suitable substantive/topical framework for analyzing and reporting the information collected and discuss any real or perceived problems regarding data "quality". In addition, a further objective of these consultations was to define the specific data tables that would be produced for the study from computerized information systems in British Columbia, Alberta, Ontario and Quebec. Even though these consultations progressed expeditiously, unforeseen delays in producing certain data tables from computerized files dictated subsequent delays in the data analysis and report preparation stages of our work.

The design and implementation of the second component of the study - an examination of remand facilities - was also planned through a consultative process. An interview schedule and questionnaire were developed for collecting descriptive information and some basic statistical data covering the following topics:

- ° physical plant description
- ° staffing and staff training
- ° program availability and access
- ° resource/budget allocation

As mentioned earlier, the collection of 'facility description' data involved on-site visits to a number of correctional institutions. Time and resource constraints dictated certain limitations for our work on this part of the study. In this light, fieldwork was restricted to

on-site visits at only nineteen correctional institutions across nine jurisdictions. Nevertheless, all facilities designated as "remand centres" and other 'high volume' facilities were visited. The involvement of RAM Analysis Limited in the study also included data collection for this component of the study. Institutions visited for the study were:

British Columbia:	Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre Vancouver Pre-Trial Services Centre Lowermainland Regional Correctional Centre
Alberta:	Edmonton Remand Centre Calgary Remand Centre
Saskatchewan:	Regina Correctional Centre Saskatoon Correctional Centre
Manitoba:	Winnipeg Remand Centre Headingly Correctional Centre
Ontario:	Metropolitan East Detention Centre Toronto Jail Hamilton-Wentworth Detention Centre Niagara Detention Centre
Quebec:	Centre de prévention de Parthenais Centre de détention de Québec Etablissement de St-Jérôme
New Brunswick:	St. John Regional Correctional Centre
Nova Scotia:	Halifax County Correctional Centre
Yukon Territory:	Whitehorse Correctional Centre

The next four chapters of the report present - in summary form - an analysis and discussion of the data assembled for the study, followed by **CHAPTER VI: SUMMARY OBSERVATIONS AND ISSUES FOR DISCUSSIONS**. Selected data from each of the two components of the study are presented in more detail in the following appendices: **APPENDIX B - ADDITIONAL STATISTICAL DATA ON CUSTODIAL REMANDS** and **APPENDIX C - ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION ON REMAND FACILITIES IN CANADA**.



CHAPTER II THE PREVALENCE OF CUSTODIAL REMAND

II.1 General Overview - Law Enforcement and Corrections

As a starting point for discussing the statistical profile of custodial remands generated by the study, it is important to situate this population in the broader context of law enforcement and corrections activities. Accordingly, data from the study sample were augmented with information from the Centre's annual publication Adult Correctional Services In Canada - 1984-85 and 1984-85 population estimates produced by Statistics Canada (Census Division).

TABLE 1 shows clearly that both the law enforcement and correctional sectors of the criminal justice system handle a rather imposing volume of cases over a 12-month period. On a Canada-wide basis during fiscal year 1984-85, a total of 2.9 million offences were reported to the police and 900 thousand persons were charged. In other words - for every 10,000 adult Canadians - some 1,512 offences were reported and about 471 persons were charged with an offence(s). Statistics on correctional services for the same period indicate that there were 188,769 institutional admissions and an estimated average daily count of 28,484 inmates across Canada. Linking law enforcement statistics to corrections data suggests that approximately 1 out of every 15 persons charged with an offence or 7% are remanded in custody by order of the court.

Decision-making at the 'front end' of the criminal justice system serves to 'filter' cases such that the large majority of accused persons remain in the community or are granted interim release, pending further court proceedings. Nevertheless, the corrections system - as a passive recipient of judicial decisions - must receive, provide safe and secure detention and bring before the court on request all custodial remands.

TABLE 1 - OVERVIEW OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CUSTODIAL CORRECTIONS ACTIVITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1984-85

JURISDICTIONS	LAW ENFORCEMENT 1)			JAIL ADMISSIONS		AVERAGE DAILY JAIL COUNTS			ADULT POP.	
	OFFENCES REPORTED	ADULTS CHARGED	PROVINCIAL SENTENCED	PROVINCIAL ADMITS / REMAND	FEDERAL ADMITS 2)	PROVINCIAL SENTENCED / REMAND COUNT 3)	FEDERAL COUNT 3)	FEDERAL & PROV. 4)	1984/85	
Newfoundland	48,066	19,111	2,439	152	70	281	17	176	474	397,600
Prince Edward Island	14,509	6,948	1,046	75	21	71	6	61	138	93,100
Nova Scotia	93,724	34,681	4,123	1,321	231	385	55	659	1,099	662,500
New Brunswick	65,733	25,070	4,397	996	126	399	31	368	798	532,000
Quebec	504,753	123,819	17,267	15,763	1,104	1,742	780	3,408	5,930	4,885,900
	1,023,041	374,656	49,682	18,103	974	4,983	1,282	3,021	9,286	6,926,600
Ontario	144,565	36,691	4,916	7,956	182	609	201	572	1,382	768,400
Manitoba	149,688	63,688	7,712	3,468	121	1,031	128	360	1,519	745,900
Saskatchewan	334,909	124,811	18,885	8,198	585	1,423	492	1,568	3,483	1,754,600
Alberta	465,055	74,499	12,111	4,437	514	1,659	336	1,665	3,660	2,190,400
British Columbia	10,153	3,677	484	98	7	62	5	19	86	16,500
Yukon	19,356	8,239	914	270	14	218	21	46	285	32,100
Northwest Territories	2,873,552	895,890	123,976	60,837	3,956	12,863	3,354	12,267	28,484	19,005,200
Canada										

RATE PER TEN THOUSAND ADULTS

JURISDICTIONS	OFFENCES REPORTED	ADULTS CHARGED	PROVINCIAL SENTENCED	PROVINCIAL ADMITS / REMAND	FEDERAL ADMITS	PROVINCIAL SENTENCED	PROVINCIAL / REMAND COUNT	FEDERAL COUNT	FEDERAL & PROV.
Newfoundland	1208.9	480.7	61.3	3.8	1.8	7.1	0.4	4.4	11.9
Prince Edward Island	1558.4	746.3	112.4	8.1	2.3	7.6	0.6	6.6	14.8
Nova Scotia	1414.7	523.5	62.2	19.9	3.5	5.8	0.8	9.9	16.6
New Brunswick	1235.6	471.2	82.7	18.7	2.4	7.5	0.6	6.9	15.0
Quebec	1033.1	253.4	35.3	32.3	2.3	3.6	1.6	7.0	12.1
Ontario	1477.0	540.9	71.7	26.1	1.4	7.2	1.9	4.4	13.4
Manitoba	1881.4	477.5	64.0	103.5	2.4	7.9	2.6	7.4	18.0
Saskatchewan	2006.8	853.8	103.4	46.5	1.6	13.8	1.7	4.8	20.4
Alberta	1908.7	711.3	107.6	46.7	3.3	8.1	2.8	8.9	19.9
British Columbia	2123.2	340.1	55.3	20.3	2.3	7.6	1.5	7.6	16.7
Yukon	6153.3	2228.5	293.3	59.4	4.2	37.6	3.0	11.5	52.1
Northwest Territories	6029.9	2566.7	284.7	84.1	4.4	67.9	6.5	14.3	88.8
Canada	1512.0	471.4	65.2	32.0	2.1	6.8	1.8	6.5	15.0

1) Enforcement statistics are based on counts taken in the calendar year 1984.

2) Federal admissions are based on the province where the inmate was originally sentenced.

3) Federal count data is an on-register count taken on March 31, 1985. The breakdown by province reflects the inmate's province of residence as reported when the inmate was admitted to a federal facility. For 344 of the total count, the inmate's residence was either unknown or outside of Canada.

4) These figures are an estimate of the total average daily count (provincial and federal inmates) for each province. They are based on the addition of each province's average daily count of provincial inmates plus the single midnight count of federal inmates on-register by province of residence.

SOURCE: Adult Correctional Services in Canada 1984-85, Statistics Canada.

Referring again to TABLE 1, the data show that provincial/territorial correctional institutions handled 184,813 admissions in 1984-85 and another 3,956 persons entered federal institutions - an overall total of 188,769 admissions. Custodial remands totalled 60,837 which represented 32% or nearly one-third of all admissions. As a static population - occupying institutional bedspace - custodial remands accounted for 3,354 or 12% of the total 28,484 average daily inmate counts during 1984-85. However, they represent 21% of average daily inmate counts for provincial/territorial correctional institutions.

Remand inmates can be viewed as a fairly sizeable 'flowing' population having a very mixed and somewhat nebulous composition. First, many people in this group move in and out of institutions very quickly - due to short lengths of stay on remand status - while others are detained for longer periods of time but move back and forth between the institution and court facilities. Second, the remand population consists of an unknown mixture of people as criminals and as security risks - some will be found innocent and others will receive long-term sentences of imprisonment. The fact that only 1 out of 15 persons charged with a crime is remanded in custody and only 1 out of every 10 inmates held in correctional institutions is 'unsentenced', reflects the principle that the individual is "innocent until proven guilty". Nevertheless those who are remanded in custody present policy-makers, managers and line staff in the corrections system with an ongoing challenge.

II.2 Jurisdiction Specific Data - Law Enforcement And Corrections

Thus far, our discussion of the data from TABLE 1 has only described the "national picture" - situating custodial remand admissions and average daily counts in relation to some basic law-enforcement statistics and census information. It is useful to further examine these data in a jurisdiction specific and regional context. To what extent do the data for individual provinces/territories reflect Canada-wide statistics? In the foregoing section it will become clear that there is not a uniform

pattern of activity across the country, and that each province/territory differs on one or more measures of activity. The remainder of this section presents a brief summary comparing some of the jurisdiction specific data in TABLE 1 to the national rates - per 10,000 adults in Canada - for offences reported (rate = 1,512); persons charged (rate = 471.4); remand admissions (rate = 32), and, average daily remand counts (rate = 1.8).

The Atlantic Provinces

- ° With the exception of Prince Edward Island, each of the Atlantic provinces had a rate of offences reported that was lower than the national rate (Newfoundland, 1208.9; Nova Scotia, 1414.7; New Brunswick, 1235.6).
- ° In each of the Atlantic provinces, the rate of remand admissions and provincial remand counts were considerably below the national rate.
- ° Prince Edward Island had a relatively high rate of persons charged (746.3), as well as provincial sentenced admissions (112.4) and sentenced counts (7.6). These differences in rates are likely due to the small, absolute numbers in each of these categories - shown in the top portion of TABLE 1.
- ° Similar to Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick also displayed rates of provincial sentenced admissions (82.7) and sentenced counts (7.5) that were above the national rates.
- ° At the federal level, Newfoundland had a lower rate of admissions (1.8) and counts (4.4) than most other jurisdictions. Newfoundland had the lowest total federal and provincial inmate count per 10,000 adult population amongst all the provinces (11.9).

- ° In comparison to all the provinces, **Nova Scotia** had the highest rates of federal inmate admissions (3.5) and federal counts (9.9).

Quebec and Ontario

- ° On measures of law enforcement activity, figures from **Quebec** were distinct from Ontario and other provinces. Of all the provinces, **Quebec** showed the lowest rates of offences reported (1,033.1) and persons charged (253.4). Following this trend, the rates in **Quebec** for provincial sentenced admissions (35.3) and sentenced counts (3.6) were lowest among all the provinces.
- ° The rates for provincial remand counts in **Quebec** and **Ontario** were quite similar (1.6 and 1.9, respectively). Due to the size of these jurisdictions and their influence on the national picture, the figures from both provinces were consistent with the Canada-wide rate (1.8).
- ° While the remand admission rate for **Ontario** was somewhat lower (26.1) than the rate in **Quebec** (32.3), again, both provinces appear to shape the national rate (32.0).
- ° In **Ontario**, most rates regarding law enforcement and provincial corrections corresponded closely with the national rates. However, at the federal level, **Ontario** had the lowest rate of inmate admissions (1.4) and counts (4.4) among all the provinces.

The Prairie Provinces

- ° Rates in **Manitoba**, **Saskatchewan** and **Alberta** were very similar, indicating a pattern of higher than average law enforcement activity and corrections activity.

- ° In comparison to the other provinces, the Prairie region had particularly high remand admission rates and remand counts. The extraordinary high rate of remand admissions in **Manitoba** (103.5) is not comparable to the other provinces because it is known to include many persons admitted under police "lock-up" status.
- ° The provincial systems in **Saskatchewan** and **Alberta** appear to be heavily burdened with high rates of sentenced admissions (103.4 and 107.6, respectively) and sentenced counts (13.8 and 8.1, respectively).
- ° Combining federal and provincial counts, it is evident that **Saskatchewan** has the highest ratio of inmates per 10,000 adults among all of the provinces (20.4).

British Columbia

- ° Data for **British Columbia** indicated a divergence between the rate for offences reported (2,123.2) - the highest among all the provinces and the rate for persons charged (340.1), which was the second lowest rate.
- ° The remand admission rate (20.3) and remand count rate (1.5) in **British Columbia** were both lower than the national rates.
- ° The provincial rate of sentenced admissions in **British Columbia** (55.3) was below the national rate, while the provincial rate of sentenced counts (7.6) was higher than the national rate. This suggests that slightly longer sentences are issued in **British Columbia**, relative to other jurisdictions.

The Territories

- ° The rates for law enforcement and corrections activity in the **Yukon Territory** and the **Northwest Territories** are distinct from the

provincial rates. Relative to the national rates, there were approximately four times the rate of offences reported, five times the rate of persons charged, two to three times the rate of remand admissions and remand counts, and more than five times the rate of provincial sentenced counts. Similar to the data for Prince Edward Island, the relatively small, absolute numbers in each measure of activity - shown in the top portion of TABLE 1 - may account for this contrast in rates.

II.3 The Study Sample - Numbers and Geography

The study generated a total sample of 16,211 custodial remand cases - Form 8 (Warrant For Committal) or Form 14 (Warrant Of Remand) was the only basis for detention - during the three-month period April 1 through June 30, 1985. As expected, a very large proportion (90% or 14,629 cases) was accumulated in four jurisdictions - Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia. These data were extracted from computerized information systems and assembled for the study in the form of pre-defined data tables. The remaining eight jurisdictions provided raw data - completed survey forms - on 1,586 cases.

TABLE 2 presents data specific to the three-month sampling interval, detailing the geographical distribution of the sample for the total number of remand admissions and average daily inmate counts, along with census data on the adult population across Canada. During the sampling interval (first quarter of fiscal year 1985-86), the average daily count for remand inmates was 3,080 or a rate of 1.6 per 10,000 adults. These data are consistent with the annual rate of 1.8 reported for 1984-85. Similarly, projecting the study sample of remand admissions translates into an expected rate of 34 per 10,000 adults - this is also very close to the annual rate of 32 remand admissions per 10,000 adults reported for 1984-85.

TABLE 2
OVERVIEW OF CUSTODIAL REMAND ADMISSIONS AND AVERAGE DAILY COUNTS
APRIL TO JUNE 1985

Jurisdiction	Remand Admits	Remand Admits/ 10,000	Remand Count	Remand Count/ 10,000	Total Count	Total Count/ 10,000	Remand as a % of Total	Adult Pop. 1984
Nfld.	40	4.02	12	0.31	305	7.7	4	397,600
P.E.I.	25	10.74	5	0.57	84	9.1	6	93,100
N.S.	299	18.05	52	0.78	453	6.8	11	662,500
N.B.	173	13.01	31	0.59	410	7.7	8	532,000
Que.	4,630	37.90	823	1.69	2,952	6.0	28	4,885,900
Ont.	6,049	34.93	1,121	1.62	6,488	9.4	17	6,926,600
Man.	475	24.73	196	2.55	826	10.8	24	768,400
Sask.	452	24.24	141	1.89	1,188	15.9	12	745,900
Alta.	2,785	63.49	356	2.03	2,467	14.1	14	1,754,600
B.C.	1,161	21.20	321	1.47	1,982	9.1	16	2,190,400
Yuk.	28	67.88	3	2.00	72	43.5	5	16,500
NWT	94	117.13	18	5.70	257	80.1	7	32,100
Canada	16,211	34.13	3,080	1.62	17,484	9.2	18	19,005,200

Note: Remand Admissions have been projected to an annual total in calculating this rate.

With respect to geographical differences, the data in TABLE 2 are similar to the data on remand from the Centre's 1984-85 annual report - presented in TABLE 1. In particular, the remand counts per 10,000 population for most provinces/territories are very close to the figures in TABLE 1 and the differences between each jurisdictional rate and the national rate fall in the same direction. Generally, the proportion of persons in each jurisdiction that are held on custodial remand status

increases as one moves from Eastern to Western Canada - with the exception of **British Columbia**. These regional differences are perhaps attributable to a myriad of factors, ranging from level of urbanization to differences in public and judicial attitudes.

In light of some jurisdictional differences in procedures that are routinely used for tabulating remand admissions, it was expected that variations would be evident between the rate of admissions in the study sample and the rate of admissions reported in the Centre's annual report. In fact, for **Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia** and **British Columbia**, the remand admission rates shown in TABLE 2 are almost identical to the admission rates displayed in TABLE 1. However, the projected admission rates based on the study (TABLE 2) are lower in **New Brunswick, Manitoba** and **Saskatchewan** but higher in **Quebec, Ontario, Alberta, the Yukon** and the **Northwest Territories** when compared to the annual report figures - TABLE 1.

It is clear that the admission rates in some jurisdictions were lowered by the exclusion of police lock-up prisoners. In the case of **Manitoba**, TABLE 2 shows an admission rate of 24.73, which is a dramatic reduction from 103.5 shown in TABLE 1.² Conversely, the increase in the admission rate in **Ontario** from 26.1 to 34.93 may be due to the inclusion of inmates whose admission status was "sentenced" but later changed status to "pure remand" - then entering the study sample. The increase in the admission rate in **Alberta** (63.49 in TABLE 2, from 46.7 in TABLE 1) may reflect the presence of police lock-up cases in the study sample. In some jurisdictions, it was difficult to exclude these data from the sample because of the integration of police lock-up and court ordered custodial remand functions within certain institutions.

2) Despite the sharp reduction in the remand admission rate for Manitoba, the remand count rate continues to be highest among all the provinces (2.55). The reasons for this are not readily apparent.

Notwithstanding the variation in rates in some of the jurisdictions, the geographical distribution of the study sample of remand admissions per 10,000 population generally follows the pattern of remand counts - as well as the pattern of provincial admissions displayed in TABLE 1. As shown in TABLE 2, the **Atlantic** provinces have the lowest rates of remand admissions, followed by **British Columbia**. The **Prairie Provinces** and the **Territories** continue to have higher admission rates than other jurisdictions. However, the relatively high admission rates found in **Ontario** and **Quebec** (37.90 and 34.93, respectively) are a distinct break in the east-west pattern noted earlier. The higher rates of remand activity in these two provinces suggests that the remand process may be related to levels of urbanization. When an accused is unknown to the court and/or a non-resident of the community, questions about the suitability of interim release are perhaps more likely to arise. These circumstances are most likely to occur in large population centres like Toronto or Montreal than in smaller communities where the accused is oftentimes 'known'.

CHAPTER III CUSTODIAL REMAND - THE INMATE

III.1 Inmate Sex and Racial Origin

As noted earlier, data collection for the study generated a population of 16,211 cases during the period April 1 through June 30, 1985. Referring to TABLE 3, the large majority - 14,864 or 92% - of remand inmates were males. Statistics reported in the Centre's publication Adult Correctional Services In Canada for fiscal years 1983-84 and 1984-85 show that females represented 7% and 6% respectively of sentenced admissions to provincial/territorial adult correctional institutions. Here again, the data reveal some considerable geographical variations in the male-female distribution of custodial remands. The proportional representation of female remands ranges from a low of 3% in the Northwest Territories to a high of 12% in Alberta.

TABLE 3
INMATES' SEX AND RACIAL ORIGIN

Jurisdiction	Male		Female		Native		Non-Native	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Newfoundland	38	95	2	5	1	3	39	97
Prince Edward Island	23	92	2	8	2	8	23	92
Nova Scotia	284	95	15	5	14	5	285	95
New Brunswick	157	91	16	9	15	9	158	91
Quebec	4,308	93	322	7	93	2	4,537	98
Ontario	5,528	91	521	9	348	6	5,701	94
Manitoba	428	90	47	10	234	49	241	51
Saskatchewan	432	96	20	4	274	61	178	39
Alberta	2,464	88	321	12	685	25	2,100	75
British Columbia	1,084	93	77	7	171	15	990	85
Yukon	27	96	1	4	13	46	15	54
Northwest Territories	91	97	3	3	78	83	16	17
Canada	14,864	92	1,247	8	1,928	12	14,283	88

The study identified a total of 1,928 or 12% of inmates whose racial origin was designated as "Native". For data collection purposes, the term Native was to include registered Indian, non-registered Indian, Metis and Inuit. These data were collected on the basis of persons' appearance and self-reporting. However - as expected - data collection and, particularly, data assembly using computerized files was beset by some definitional problems. For example, the information produced from **Quebec's** automated inmate records does not always permit systematic capture of this data element. Accordingly, the data from **Quebec** probably under-represents the actual number of Native remand admissions. Overall, the Native/Non-Native distributions shown in TABLE 3 should be interpreted somewhat cautiously.

The 12% 'national' presence of Native custodial remand inmates is a somewhat artificial statistic in that the geographical distribution of Natives in the sample - as well as their distribution in the general population - is not uniform. This is shown clearly in TABLE 3 as only **New Brunswick** (9%) and **British Columbia** (15%) approximate the national figure. The proportional representation of Natives in the study sample varies markedly across other jurisdictions - **Quebec**, **Ontario** and the **Atlantic Provinces** are well below the national average of 12%. Conversely, **Manitoba** (49%), **Saskatchewan** (69%), **Alberta** (25%), the **Yukon** (46%) and the **Northwest Territories** (83%) are considerably the Canada-wide figure. The geographical distribution of Natives observed in the sample is quite consistent with the distribution of Native sentenced admissions reported in annual statistics for fiscal year 1984-85.

III.2 Inmate Age On Admission To Remand

As mentioned at the outset, data collection for the study focussed on assembling information pertaining to custodial remands admitted to adult correctional institutions during the period April 1 through June 30, 1985. The 'uniform maximum age' provisions of the Young Offenders Act

were proclaimed on April 1, 1985. These new provisions are intended to "standardize" the maximum age of juvenile accused/offenders at 17 years in all jurisdictions. Recognizing this, we must assume that the 291 persons in the "0-17" age group of TABLE 4 were being processed pursuant to existing legislation. It would be expected that the large majority of these young persons would now be handled through juvenile correctional facilities.

TABLE 4
INMATES' AGE ON ADMISSION TO REMAND

Jurisdiction	MODE	AGE		AGE GROUP - FREQUENCY								
		MEAN	MEDIAN	0-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50 +	UNKNOWN
Nfld.	23	26.9	23.6	3	4	17	5	3	5	1	2	0
P.E.I.	17	30.6	26.0	4	3	5	3	2	3	2	3	0
N.S.	23	28.1	24.9	10	29	112	59	22	26	21	15	5
N.B.	20	29.3	26.3	0	25	46	28	17	13	15	10	19
Que.	20	26.0	28.7	1	349	1,550	1,103	654	404	383	186	0
Ont.	18	24.2	27.9	129	971	1,854	1,151	725	471	467	278	3
Man.	18	27.6	25.2	7	82	141	103	41	39	39	15	8
Sask.	23	27.1	24.7	15	70	146	87	55	35	23	12	9
Alta.	18	25.0	27.0	97	370	805	569	383	239	239	83	0
B.C.	19	28.6	25.4	15	129	311	246	171	134	110	45	0
Yuk.	22	29.9	26.6	0	2	8	6	4	1	6	0	1
NWT	22	25.9	22.9	10	12	33	9	10	7	2	3	8
Canada	19	25.5	26.8	291	2,046	5,028	3,369	2,087	1,377	1,308	652	50

Jurisdiction	AGE GROUP - PERCENTAGE								
	0-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50 +	UNKNOWN
Nfld.	7	10	42	13	8	12	3	5	0
P.E.I.	16	12	20	12	8	12	8	12	0
N.S.	3	10	37	20	7	9	7	5	2
N.B.	0	16	30	18	11	8	10	6	11
Que.	0	8	33	24	14	9	8	4	0
Ont.	2	16	30	19	12	8	8	5	0
Man.	1	17	30	22	9	8	8	3	2
Sask.	3	15	33	19	12	8	5	3	2
Alta.	3	13	29	20	14	9	9	3	0
B.C.	1	11	27	21	15	12	9	4	0
Yuk.	0	7	30	22	15	4	22	0	4
NWT	12	14	38	10	13	8	2	3	9
Canada	2	13	31	21	13	8	8	4	0

Note: Missing data - unknown - are excluded from percentage distribution.

Slightly more than one-half of the study sample is made up of inmates 20-24 years of age (31%) and those who are from 25-29 years (21%). However, it is interesting to note that the "modal" or most frequent age is 19 years. The "mean" or average age of inmates in the study sample is 25.5 years - here again, the data from Quebec and Ontario are a primary influence. The average age of custodial remands in ten jurisdictions is, to some extent, higher than the national mean age. Finally, the "median" or mid-point (with equal numbers of people above and below) age of custodial remands in the sample is 26.8 years - ranging from 22.9 to 28.7 across jurisdictions. In comparison, data reported in Adult Correctional Services In Canada - 1984-85 shows a median age of 25 years for sentenced admissions to provincial/territorial correctional institutions.

III.3 Custodial Remand And Previous Incarceration

This part of the study addressed the question: Has the inmate served a jail or prison sentence previously?³ However, the data from most jurisdictions were limited to inmate records pertaining only to institutions within the particular jurisdiction - in some instances, limited to inmate records kept for the institution receiving the remand prisoner. In light of these limitations in data collection for the study, it is not surprising that there was a higher incidence of 'missing data' for this item. Accordingly, the category "No Previous Jail" in TABLE 5 includes both "No" and "Don't Know". Nevertheless, the data provide a conservative estimate - persons having received an incarceral sentence previously are likely to be under-represented in the sample.

³) In the context of the data generated for the study, it is possible that 'previous incarceration' could pertain to an earlier stay on remand status in a correctional facility - without subsequent conviction and/or incarceral sentence.

TABLE 5

CUSTODIAL REMAND AND PREVIOUS INCARCERATION

Jurisdiction	Previous Jail		No Previous Jail	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Newfoundland	28	70	12	30
Prince Edward Island	17	68	8	32
Nova Scotia	191	64	107	36
New Brunswick	132	76	39	23
Quebec	3,366	73	1,264	27
Ontario	3,885	64	2,164	36
Manitoba	311	65	96	20
Saskatchewan	322	71	114	25
Alberta	2,138	77	647	23
British Columbia	808	70	353	30
Yukon	21	75	6	21
Northwest Territories	65	69	28	30
Canada	11,284	70	4,838	30

These data differ from the traditional measurement of "recidivism" - counting individuals who have a prior criminal record but may have received non-custodial dispositions. For the majority of cases, the existence of a previous jail or prison sentence may be seen as fairly strong prima facie evidence that the inmate is a potential "security risk". Simply knowing whether the person has a criminal record - yes/no - may not be considered as important. Furthermore, it may be that a record of previous incarceration(s) influences judicial decisions to order custodial remand.

On a Canada-wide basis, TABLE 5 shows that 70% of the remand inmates in the study sample had served jail and/or prison sentences previously. A high incidence of previous incarceration(s) is fairly consistent across all jurisdictions. The proportions in three jurisdictions are marginally lower than the national figure; these are Nova Scotia (64%), Ontario (64%) and Manitoba (65%). However, just over three-quarters of the custodial remands in Alberta (77%) had served a jail or prison sentence previously.

III.4 Additional Data And Analysis

The information presented in this chapter has purposely been kept brief - summary data showing cross-jurisdictional comparisons. The study also captured information on some additional socio-demographic characteristics of remand inmates. TABLE B-1 through B-9 (APPENDIX B) detail this information, as well as, present a more detailed breakdown (selected cross-tabulations) of the data already discussed - for those jurisdictions which were able to supply additional and/or more detailed information. Some of these data are limited to the eight jurisdictions in which "new" information for the study was collected manually. The supplementary tables produced for this chapter are:

TABLE B-1	DISTRIBUTION OF INMATES BY SEX AND RACIAL ORIGIN
TABLE B-2	DISTRIBUTION OF INMATES BY AGE AND RACIAL ORIGIN
TABLE B-3	A MORE DETAILED EXAMINATION OF INMATES' RACIAL ORIGIN
TABLE B-4	INMATE CHARACTERISTICS - MARITAL STATUS
TABLE B-5	INMATE CHARACTERISTICS - EDUCATION
TABLE B-6	INMATE CHARACTERISTICS - EMPLOYMENT STATUS AT THE TIME OF ADMISSION TO THE INSTITUTION
TABLE B-7	INMATES' PREVIOUS CONTACT - PROBATION AND JAIL - WITH THE CORRECTIONS SYSTEM
TABLE B-8	INMATES' RACIAL ORIGIN AND PREVIOUS CONTACT - PROBATION AND JAIL - WITH THE CORRECTIONS SYSTEM
TABLE B-9	AGE OF INMATES HAVING SERVED A JAIL OR PRISON SENTENCE PREVIOUSLY

It is generally understood and accepted that survey data on persons' socio-demographic characteristics may be somewhat "soft" - subject to definitional problems and other problems relating to the general accuracy and completeness of information collected. Clearly, this study is beset by these same difficulties. Accordingly, much of the data in APPENDIX B should be interpreted cautiously.

CHAPTER IV CUSTODIAL REMAND - THE CASE

IV.1 The Show Cause/Bail Hearing - Scheduling And Outcome

As a starting point for examining custodial remand - the case - it is important to address two very basic questions: Was the Person's Show Cause/Bail Hearing completed prior to the time of admission/change of status as a "pure remand"? and Why was the person remanded in custody - that is, what was the outcome of the Show Cause/Bail Hearing? Here again, even though it was agreed that these questions were important and reasonably straightforward, consultations with jurisdictional contacts suggested that the availability/completeness of these data would be 'scarce', at best. More often than not, correctional authorities are not provided with information about the status and/or outcome of court proceedings except in relation to "sentenced" admissions to an institution.

Data extracted from computerized information systems in Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia could not be used to address either of these two fundamental questions. Accordingly, the information presented in TABLE 6 and TABLE 7 is limited to the eight jurisdictions

TABLE 6
STATUS OF SHOW CAUSE/BAIL HEARING AT TIME OF ADMISSION

Jurisdiction	Status					
	Completed		Not Completed		Unknown	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Newfoundland	22	55	18	45	0	0
Prince Edward Island	2	8	21	84	2	8
Nova Scotia	41	14	113	38	145	48
New Brunswick	14	8	137	79	22	13
Quebec	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ontario	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manitoba	29	6	110	23	336	71
Saskatchewan	50	11	371	82	31	7
Alberta	..	..	..	..	..	..
British Columbia	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yukon	10	36	17	61	1	4
Northwest Territories	17	18	58	62	19	20
Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..

in which "new" data were collected manually for the study. However, even in these jurisdictions, the completeness of the data is plagued by "don't know" answers.

Independent of Show Cause/Bail Hearing scheduling, the outcome of these proceedings establish the general reason for detention on remand status.

TABLE 7
OUTCOME OF SHOW CAUSE/BAIL HEARING - GENERAL REASON FOR DETENTION
ON CUSTODIAL REMAND

Jurisdiction	Bail Not Granted		Bail Set - Not Met		No Appli- cation for Release		Bail Granted But Rescinded		Other Reason		Unknown	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Newfoundland	28	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	10	25
Prince Edward Island	7	28	0	0	8	32	0	0	6	24	4	16
Nova Scotia	22	7	14	5	8	3	5	2	6	2	244	82
New Brunswick	13	8	6	3	10	6	0	0	0	0	144	83
Quebec	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ontario	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manitoba	23	5	37	8	8	2	1	0	1	0	405	85
Saskatchewan	92	20	30	7	114	25	5	1	133	29	78	17
Alberta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
British Columbia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yukon	10	36	0	0	3	11	0	0	0	0	15	54
Northwest Territories	20	21	9	10	19	20	22	2	13	14	31	31
Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

The abundance of "unknown" data in both TABLE 6 and TABLE 7, together with the fact that the four larger or high volume jurisdictions could not be represented, indicates that there is an obvious information gap between the court and correctional authorities - should they be provided with these specifics on case status?

IV.2 Hold Reason - Charges Laid

As a general rule, a charge(s) must be laid in order to detain an individual on remand status - under a Form 8 (Warrant For Committal) or

Form 14 (Warrant Of Remand) - after being held by authority of the police in 'lock-up' facilities. Clearly, the charge(s) pending is an extremely important factor - perhaps the key determinant - in judicial decisions to grant interim release or remand to custody. With this in mind, the collection and analysis of data on the charge(s) relating to custodial remand admission is an important component of the study. It is not uncommon that persons remanded to custody face multiple charges on one offence or across a variety of offences. Furthermore, in many instances, the person's 'charge status' may change either while awaiting trial or during the trial process - charges are routinely changed, dropped or added. However, we can only assume that judicial decisions to deny interim release only take into consideration the charge(s) cited at that time. With this assumption in mind, the study questionnaire was designed to collect "Information About Charges (at the Time of Admission) Specified on Form 8 or Form 14". As expected, numerous cases in the study involved multiple charges. In order to facilitate a manageable and useful analysis of these data, the single data variable "most serious offence" was constructed.

Each of the four provinces providing data for the study from automated files (Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia) already generate this variable - using jurisdiction specific criteria or decision rules. Rather than attempting to formulate a "new" methodology for identifying "Most Serious Offence" in the survey data from the other eight jurisdictions, the decision was taken to apply Ontario's model - decision rules and offence categorizations - for defining this variable. In simple terms, Ontario's scheme for 'weighting' offence severity is based on a systematic analysis of a large volume of province-wide sentencing data. This information encompasses a sizeable array of offences and dispositions from courts covering a broad cross-section of rural and urban communities. The general representativeness - from a research viewpoint - of Ontario's data and ready access to this information (through the Ontario Ministry of Correctional Services) were important factors in determining our decision on this matter.

The data from the study sample are set out in the form of two separate offence distributions shown in TABLE 8 and TABLE 9. It is hoped that displaying these data in two different formats will provide a broader perspective on this important variable. Unfortunately, data detailing the individual charge(s) and/or "Most Serious Offence" were not available for the study sample from Quebec.

In the context of the six offence categories defined in TABLE 8, the data clearly indicate that almost one-half of the remand inmates in the sample were facing at least one charge for a "Serious Violent" (11%) or "Serious" (38%) crime. This finding would support the notion that custodial remand is ordered for the 'protection of society'. However, the data also reveal that the prevalence - or proportional representation - of these two offence groups is markedly inconsistent within regions of the country. For example, examining the percent distribution of the "Serious" group shows the following:

Key for Table 8

Serious Violent	- Homicide and related, serious violent and violent sexual.
Serious	- Serious non-violent, Break and Enter and related, sexual non-violent, traffic/import drugs, breach court order, parole violations and weapons.
Theft	- Fraud and related, theft/possession.
Assault	- Assault and related, miscellaneous against person.
M/Vehicle C.C.C.-	Drink driving, traffic - Criminal Code.
Other	- Obstruct justice, miscellaneous public order, liquor control act, possession of drugs, miscellaneous property damage and arson, miscellaneous against morals. Other federal statutes, provincial statutes and municipal by-laws.

TABLE 8
DISTRIBUTION 1 - MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE

Jurisdiction	Serious Violent	Serious	Theft	Assault	Motor Vehicle C.C.C.	Other	Unknown
Nfld.	6	23	7	2	0	2	0
P.E.I.	1	13	6	2	2	1	0
N.S.	47	135	47	37	14	17	2
N.B.	32	43	52	20	14	11	1
Que.	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,630
Ont.	645	2,417	1,459	755	227	416	131
Man.	56	206	111	61	22	17	2
Sask.	50	173	99	64	23	21	22
Alta.	193	750	904	167	122	593	56
B.C.	162	428	303	102	55	87	24
Yuk.	8	10	4	2	0	4	0
NWT	14	54	11	7	3	0	5
Canada	1,214	4,252	3,003	1,219	481	1,169	4,873

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS

Jurisdiction	Serious Violent	Serious	Theft	Assault	Motor Vehicle C.C.C.	Other	Unknown
Nfld.	15	57	18	5	0	5	0
P.E.I.	4	52	24	8	8	4	0
N.S.	16	45	16	12	5	6	1
N.B.	19	25	30	12	8	6	1
Que.	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Ont.	11	40	25	13	4	7	2
Man.	12	43	23	13	5	4	0
Sask.	12	40	23	15	5	5	5
Alta.	8	27	33	6	4	22	2
B.C.	14	37	27	9	5	8	2
Yuk.	29	36	14	7	0	14	0
NWT	16	61	12	8	3	0	5
Canada	11	38	26	11	4	10	30

Note: Missing data - unknown - are excluded from percentage distribution.

- ° In the Atlantic Provinces, the "Serious" offence group accounts for a sizeable portion of the cases from Newfoundland (57%), Prince Edward Island (52%) and Nova Scotia (45%) but makes up only 25% of the New Brunswick sample.
- ° The "Serious" group represents 40% of Ontario's cases - Quebec data are missing.
- ° In the Prairie Region, the "Serious" group is very prevalent for Manitoba (43%), and Saskatchewan (40%) but accounts for only 27% of Alberta's cases.
- ° The "Serious" group makes up 37% of the sample for British Columbia.
- ° In the Territories, the "Serious" group accounts for only 36% of the cases from the Yukon Territory but 60% of the cases from the Northwest Territories.

In drawing any conclusions from the figures cited above, it is important to keep in mind that the percentages based on small numbers of cases can be misleading. Clearly, the data from both TABLE 8 and TABLE 9 (also some other tables in the report) pertaining to the Atlantic Provinces and the Territories involve small absolute numbers. Accordingly, the percentages derived from these numbers should be interpreted cautiously.

Key for Table 9

Against Person	- Homicide and related, serious violent and sexual violent, sexual non-violent, assault and related, weapons offences, miscellaneous against persons.
Against Property	- Break and Enter and related, theft/possession, fraud and related, property damage and arson.
Breaches	- Breach of court order/escape, parole violation.
Drugs	- Possession, traffic/import drugs.
M/Vehicle C.C.C.	- Drink driving and traffic violation.
Other	- Obstruct justice, miscellaneous public order, liquor control act, miscellaneous against morals, other federal statutes, provincial statutes, municipal acts.

TABLE 9
DISTRIBUTION 2 - MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE

Jurisdiction	Against Person	Against Property	Breach of Court Order	Drugs NCA/FDA	Motor Vehicle C.C.C.	Other	Unknown
Nfld.	8	24	1	5	0	2	0
P.E.I.	4	17	1	0	2	1	0
N.S.	100	127	18	23	14	15	2
N.B.	57	75	11	4	14	11	1
Que.	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,630
Ont.	1,778	2,609	613	409	226	283	131
Man.	141	216	55	26	22	13	2
Sask.	143	198	28	22	23	16	22
Alta.	459	1,141	278	203	122	526	56
B.C.	276	567	54	134	55	51	24
Yuk.	13	7	4	1	0	3	0
NWT	25	41	11	9	3	0	5
Canada	3,004	5,022	1,074	836	481	921	4,873

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS

Jurisdiction	Against Person	Against Property	Breach of Court Order	Drugs NCA/FDA	Motor Vehicle C.C.C.	Other	Unknown
Nfld.	20	60	3	13	0	4	0
P.E.I.	16	68	4	0	8	4	0
N.S.	34	43	6	8	5	4	1
N.B.	33	44	6	2	8	7	1
Que.	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Ont.	30	44	10	7	4	5	2
Man.	30	45	12	5	5	3	0
Sask.	33	46	7	5	5	4	5
Alta.	18	42	10	7	4	19	2
B.C.	24	49	5	12	5	5	2
Yuk.	46	25	14	4	0	11	0
NWT	29	46	12	10	3	0	5
Canada	27	44	10	7	4	8	30

Note: Missing data - unknown - are excluded from percentage distribution.

Overall, the data in TABLE 9 show a strong prevalence of "Against Property" offences in 10 of the 11 jurisdictions represented. This group accounts for well over one-half of the cases from **Newfoundland** (60%) and **Prince Edward Island** (68%) but makes up only one-quarter of the cases from the **Yukon Territory** (25%). Across the other eight jurisdictions, the distribution of property offences ranges from 42% to 49% of the total cases in the study sample.

The offence group "Against Persons" is also prominent in the sample - accounting for 27% of the cases for which data were available. Three other offence groups - Drugs, Motor Vehicle-C.C.C. and Other - combine to make up 19%. It is interesting to note that the data for cases involving 'breaches' are somewhat polarized. In all four **Atlantic Provinces, Saskatchewan** and **British Columbia** this group comprises 7% or less of the cases but accounts for between 10% and 14% across other jurisdictions. Finally, it should be pointed out that many of the 526 cases (19%) for **Alberta** designated as "Other" pertain to charges under the provincial Motor Vehicle Act or Highway Traffic Act.

The remainder of this section is a brief extension of CHAPTER II - vis-à-vis situating custodial remand into a broader context by comparing law enforcement and corrections statistics. Here again, the data collected specifically for the study were augmented with information from the Centre's report, Adult Correctional Services In Canada - 1984-85. The offence groupings used in this annual publication vary slightly from the two groupings constructed for the study sample. Nevertheless, some basic comparisons can be made - these data are presented in TABLE 10.

It is indicated that property offences significantly outweigh offences against persons in the enforcement component of the justice system. There was a ratio of 8 property offences reported for each 1 person offence, and there was a ratio of 3 charges for property offences for every charge related to a person offence.

TABLE 10
LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CORRECTIONS - DISTRIBUTION OF OFFENCES AGAINST PERSONS AND PROPERTY OFFENCES

Jurisdiction	ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITY		PROVINCIAL ADMISSIONS			FEDERAL ADMISSIONS				
	Offenced Reported	Persons Charged	Sentenced	Remand Study Sample	Sentenced					
	Persons	Property	Persons	Property	Person	Property	Persons	Property		
Newfoundland	7.3	40.4	8.2	24.7	8.0	31.0	20.0	60.0	NA	NA
Prince Edward Island	4.6	28.6	3.2	12.6	5.0	15.0	16.0	68.0	NA	NA
Nova Scotia	5.5	38.8	4.2	19.4	12.0	31.0	33.7	42.8	NA	NA
New Brunswick	6.1	38.6	5.8	20.0	7.0	31.0	33.1	43.6	NA	NA
Quebec	6.4	63.1	9.6	34.8	6.0	24.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ontario	6.1	46.6	7.3	19.3	12.0	27.0	30.0	44.1	NA	NA
Manitoba	6.8	52.6	12.1	24.4	15.0	27.0	29.8	45.0	NA	NA
Saskatchewan	5.2	45.9	6.0	22.6	29.0	25.0	33.3	46.0	NA	NA
Alberta	5.8	39.4	6.0	23.0	6.0	18.0	18.0	41.8	NA	NA
British Columbia	6.8	52.5	10.5	34.6	9.0	30.0	24.3	48.8	NA	NA
Yukon	6.9	24.2	8.9	14.0	7.0	21.0	46.4	25.0	NA	NA
Northwest Territories	10.8	23.9	10.2	16.1	16.0	41.0	29.0	46.1	NA	NA
Canada	6.2	49.0	7.7	23.7	11.0	27.0	27.0	44.3	51.0	32.0

* Data on admissions to federal institutions are distributed only by region not by individual provinces/territories.

In provincial/territorial correctional systems, there were 2.5 offenders admitted to serve sentences for property offences for every 1 offender admitted to serve sentence for a person offence(s). This ratio further decreased in the sample of custodial remands captured for the study. There was only 1.6 remand admissions for property-related charges for every one remand admission that involved a person-related charge. Across jurisdictions, this ratio ranged from 1.3:1 in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, to 4.3:1 in Prince Edward Island. These data would generally support the notion that charges involving offences against persons are an important factor in judicial decisions to order custodial remand.

In the federal correctional system, the relative prevalence of offences against the person is even more evident. Ratios calculated from TABLE 10 indicate that for every 1 person admitted for a property offence, 1.6 offenders were admitted for offences against persons - a reversal of the pattern in the provincial/territorial correctional systems.

IV.3 Length of Stay on Remand Status - Definition and Measurement

Intuitively, the data element "Length Of Stay" appears to be very simple and straightforward information to generate for the study. However, a few basic methodological problems were identified and had to be resolved. In a very real sense, the criteria for selecting the study sample dictated how "Length Of Stay" was defined and measured. Consider the following questions: Should dual status inmates - for example, those on remand status for one charge plus serving a sentence - be defined as remand or sentenced inmates? Considering the same example, should the jail days while on this dual status be counted as "Length Of Stay" on remand?

As noted earlier, the methodology for the study specified two ways in which an inmate could enter the sample - if admitted to a "pure remand" or if status (hold reason) changed to "pure remand" - during the

three-month data collection interval. Cases that involved 'change of status' inmates were somewhat problematic. These cases could not be readily identified in some jurisdictions. The "Length Of Stay" variable was measured as the total length of time - calculated in days - that the case was designated as "pure remand". The only exception to this general rule involved cases in which the inmate's stay as a "pure remand" was 'interrupted' for 10 days or less by a short sentence or other event such as temporary escape.

The study is based on a sample of inmates who became custodial remands at any time during the three-month interval April 1 through June 30, 1985. However, follow-up monitoring or case "tracking" was necessary - in the eight jurisdictions collecting data manually - to capture more complete information on length of stay and case outcome (why remand status was terminated). This work was continued for a period of two months - until August 31, 1985. A follow-up data collection phase of two months was judged to be adequate for capturing case 'outcome' information for the large majority of the sample. Imposing this limitation was also a practical decision taken in light of the overall timetable established for completing the study. Allowing for the two-month data collection follow-up noted above, meant that persons entering the sample as early as April 1 could be "tracked" for up to 153 days in order to identify actual length of stay but those not entering the sample until June 30 would only be monitored for up to 62 days.

In some cases, the "Length of Stay" measurement would also include detention between the time of conviction and the passing of sentence. While the individual has already been found guilty, court ordered remand continues to be the institution's only hold reason. This group and the associated length of stay data could not be isolated in the sample.

IV.4 Length Of Stay On Remand Status - Study Findings

Only 5% of the cases in the sample were designated as "open" - inmate still on remand status - on August 31, 1985. Accordingly, we can say

that 95% of the custodial remands in the sample started and ended within a period of 153 days. In analyzing these data, we suggest that it is useful to examine the "Mode" (most frequent observation) and the "Median" (mid-point of the distribution - equal numbers of cases above and below) indicators because these measures are virtually unaffected by the limitations on the maximum length of stay that could be captured for the study.

On a Canada-wide basis, TABLE 9 shows that the 'most frequent' length of stay on remand status is one day. It is important to note that this observation is consistent across 10 jurisdictions while the mode for **Prince Edward Island** and **Manitoba** is two days. Furthermore, at the national level the median length of stay on remand is only 4.6 days and percentage distributions indicate that 37% of the inmates were on remand status for 0-2 days while another 27% were detained from 3-7 days. Overall, the length of stay for 64% of the custodial remands in the sample did not exceed one week. However, there are some noteworthy variations in percentage distributions of "Length Of Stay" groupings across jurisdictions. Some highlights from TABLE 11 are presented below. Here again, it is important to keep in mind that some of the percentages cited are based on a very small number of cases.

The Atlantic Provinces

- ° In **Prince Edward Island**, **Nova Scotia** and **New Brunswick**, from 66% to 69% of custodial remands were detained for one week or less while the figure for **Newfoundland** is only 47%.
- ° In regard to longer lengths of stay, only 11% of the inmates from **Newfoundland** and **Nova Scotia** were detained for 30 days or more while 17% of the **Prince Edward Island** sample stayed 30 days or more. The figure for **New Brunswick** is only 6% but a higher percentage of missing data is also reported.
- ° The modal length of stay in **Newfoundland**, **Nova Scotia** and **New Brunswick** is one day but two days in **Prince Edward Island**.

TABLE 11

LENGTH OF STAY ON REMAND STATUS - DAYS

Jurisdiction	MEAN	MODE	MEDIAN	0-2	3-7	8-29	30-89	90-153	UNKNOWN
Nfld.	12.8	1	8	7	11	16	4	0	2
P.E.I.	11.3	2	6	5	10	4	4	0	2
N.S.	11.1	1	4	95	96	61	27	3	17
N.B.	9.2	1	4	46	60	38	8	1	20
Que.	9.5	1	3	1056	1113	806	515	124	1016
Ont.	10.9	1	3	2556	1380	1105	549	77	382
Man.	12.2	2	5	163	128	116	45	8	15
Sask.	13.0	1	5	138	148	86	52	6	22
Alta.	11.5	1	3						2785
B.C.	15.0	1	6	282	275	379	203	32	0
Yuk.	7.7	1	4	9	10	7	1	0	1
NWT	11.4	1	4	29	22	15	9	0	19
Canada	11.1	1	4.6	4386	3253	2633	1417	251	4281

PERCENTAGES

Jurisdiction	MEAN	MODE	MEDIAN	0-2	3-7	8-29	30-89	90-153	UNKNOWN
Nfld.	12.8	1	8	18	29	42	11	0	5
P.E.I.	11.3	2	6	22	44	17	17	0	8
N.S.	11.1	1	4	33	34	22	10	1	6
N.B.	9.2	1	4	30	39	25	5	1	12
Que.	9.5	1	3	30	31	22	14	3	22
Ont.	10.9	1	3	45	25	19	10	1	6
Man.	12.2	2	5	35	28	25	10	2	3
Sask.	13.0	1	5	32	35	20	12	1	5
Alta.	11.5	1	3						100
B.C.	15.0	1	6	24	24	32	17	3	0
Yuk.	7.7	1	4	33	37	26	4	0	4
NWT	11.4	1	4	39	29	20	12	0	20
Canada	11.1	1	4.6	37	27	22	12	2	26

Note: Missing data - unknown - are excluded from percentage distributions and length of stay cannot exceed 153 days.

- ° The median length of stay is eight days in Newfoundland and six days in Prince Edward Island but only four days in both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Quebec and Ontario

- ° While 70% of the remand inmates from Ontario were held for one week or less, 61% of Quebec inmates are represented in the 0-2 and 3-7 days groups combined. But, it should be noted that data are "unknown" for 22% of the Quebec sample.
- ° Lengths of stay for 30 days or more account for 17% and 11% of the sample from Quebec and Ontario, respectively.
- ° In both provinces, the modal length of stay is one day and the median is three days.

The Prairie Provinces

- ° Overall, the statistics on length of stay - mean, median and mode - are quite uniform across the three jurisdictions in this region.
- ° In both Manitoba and Saskatchewan, about one-third of the custodial remands were detained from 0-2 days and well over one-half (63% and 67%) of the remand inmates in these two jurisdictions stayed for only one week or less.
- ° Similarly, very comparable percentages of custodial remands were detained for 30 days or more in Manitoba (12%) and Saskatchewan (13%).
- ° Actual length of stay distributions are not available for the sample from Alberta.

British Columbia

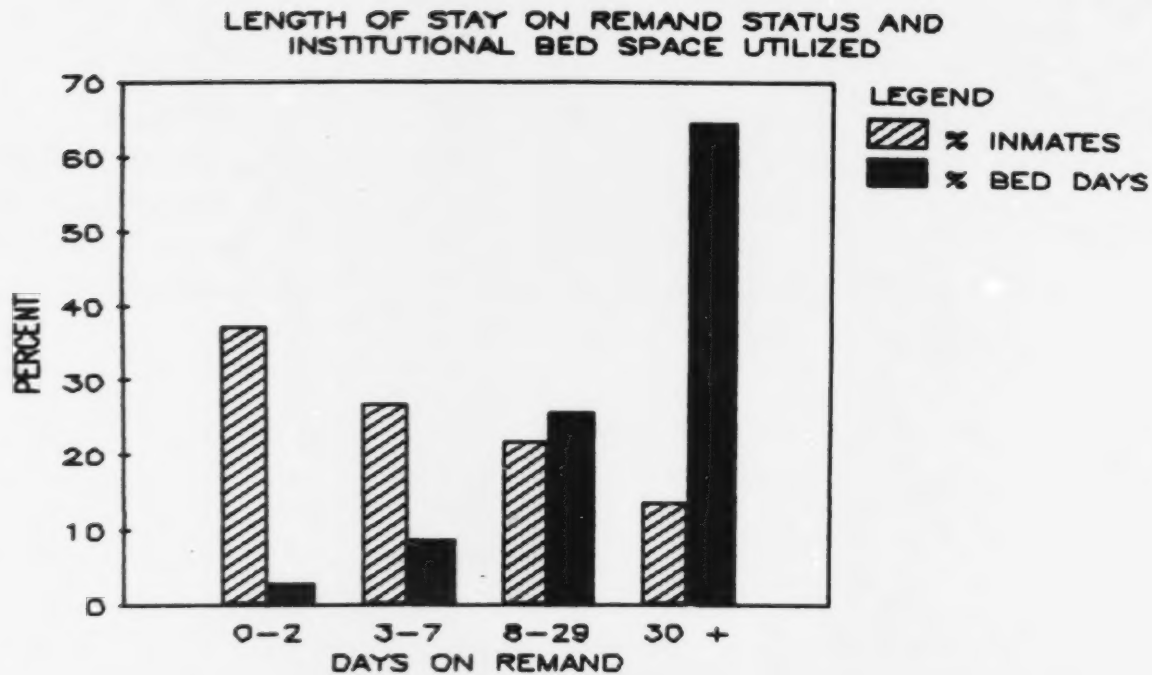
- ° Relative to all other jurisdictions - except Newfoundland - a noticeably smaller proportion of British Columbia's custodial remands involved very short lengths of stay while a comparatively high percentage of inmates were detained for a longer period. Less than one-half (48%) of the sample for this jurisdiction stayed for seven days or less and 20% were detained for 30 days or more.
- ° Nevertheless, British Columbia's modal length of stay is one day and the median length of stay is only six days.

The Territories

- ° Custodial remands which were one week or less in duration were very prevalent in the small samples from the Yukon Territory (70%) and the Northwest Territories (68%).
- ° Longer lengths of stay pertain to a very small number of cases in both jurisdictions - comparisons based on the related percentages are misleading, at best.
- ° In both Territories, the modal length of stay is one day and the median is four days.

As noted earlier, just over 60% of the inmates in the sample (excluding Alberta) stayed on remand status for 0-2 days (37%) or 3-7 days (27%). However, these two groups combined account for only about 12% of remand 'bed space' in correctional institutions. Conversely, a much smaller proportion (14%) of inmates who were detained for one month or more represented some 65% of the total remand bed space. FIGURE 1 sets out a graphic overview of the linkage between length of stay and bed space utilization.

FIGURE 1



Clearly, a large percentage of custodial remands involve short lengths of stay and use a comparatively small proportion of remand bed space. The 'workload' associated with inmates in the 0-2 and 3-7 days groups would involve mainly a high volume of 'person processing' - admission and discharge documentation/record keeping and a small number (probably 1 or 2) of movements between the institution and court. Conversely, while custodial remands detained for longer periods (one month or more) are relatively small in number, this group would seem to have a profound impact on institutional resources - bed space - in addition to consuming staffing resources vis-à-vis inmate 'processing' and transportation.

IV.5 Reason For Termination Of Custodial Remand Status

Remembering the selection criteria used to generate the study sample of custodial remands, it is important to keep in mind that these data pertain only to inmates designated as "pure remand". Concomitantly,

inmates exited the study sample when their status in the institution changed (for example, to "sentenced" or "sentenced and remand") or when they were released from the institution (for example, granted interim release or received a non-custodial sentence). Clearly, termination of "pure remand" status in the institution does not necessarily translate into completion of court proceedings.

Here again, the apparent information gap between the court and correctional authorities resulted in an abundance of missing data (unknown) for this item. Even at a very general level - sentenced to jail or released at court - the reason for custodial remand ending could not always be identified in some jurisdictions. TABLE 12 presents the data for this item, in both a general and more specific format.

On a Canada-wide basis, the data/or lack of data for this item do not permit us to identify even a general pattern of case outcome - reason for termination of custodial remand. Complete data on 77% of the study sample or 12,545 cases show that 7,362 custodial remands (59%) were "released at court" while the remaining 5,183 inmates (41%) moved directly from custodial remand to "sentenced" status in the institution. Even though data are "other - unknown" for about one-quarter of the sample, in light of the varying levels of completeness and detail of jurisdiction specific information in TABLE 12, it is useful to outline some highlights. Nevertheless, it is important to keep in mind that the eight jurisdictions for which more detailed information is presented account for only about 10% of the total study sample.

The Atlantic Provinces

- ° One-half or more of the inmates in the sample from Newfoundland and New Brunswick moved directly from custodial remand to "sentenced" status in the institution; these figures are 50% and 55%,

TABLE 12
REASON FOR TERMINATION OF CUSTODIAL REMAND STATUS

Jurisdiction	General Reason			More Specific Reason									
	Sented Jail	Released At Court	Other - Unknown	Sented Jail	Sented Non-Custodial	Remand Status in Community	Other	Unknown					
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Newfoundland	20	50	11	28	9	23	4	10	5	13			
Prince Edward Island	10	40	9	36	6	24	3	12	3	12			
Nova Scotia	83	28	60	20	156	52							
New Brunswick	95	55	41	24	37	21							
Quebec	1,496	32	823	18	2,311	50							
Ontario	1,821	30	3,375	56	853	14							
Manitoba	141	31	218	46	116	25							
Saskatchewan	189	42	165	36	98	22							
Alberta	849	30	1,920	69	16	1							
British Columbia	390	34	452	39	319	27							
Yukon	14	50	10	36	4	14							
Northwest Territories	42	45	20	21	32	34							
Canada	5,150	32	7,104	44	3,957	24							

respectively. This reason for termination of custodial remand was less prevalent in **Prince Edward Island** (40%) and **Nova Scotia** (28%).

- ° Even though case outcome information was collected manually in all four jurisdictions, these data are still "other - unknown" for a sizeable proportion of the sample - **Newfoundland** (23%), **Prince Edward Island** (24%), **Nova Scotia** (52%) and **New Brunswick** (21%).
- ° In all four jurisdictions, some inmates shifted from custodial remand to remand status in the community.

Quebec and Ontario

- ° In both provinces, just under one-third of the inmates moved directly from custodial remand to "sentenced" status in the institution - **Quebec** (32%) and **Ontario** (30%).
- ° Over one-half of the custodial remands in **Ontario** (56%) were released at court. This group accounts for only 18% of the **Quebec** sample but it is important to note that 50% of **Quebec's** case outcome data are "other - unknown".

The Prairie Provinces

- ° Case outcome data from **Alberta** are "other - unknown" for only 1% of the sample but account for about one-quarter of the cases from **Manitoba** (25%) and **Saskatchewan** (22%). Accordingly, it could be somewhat misleading to make cross-jurisdictional comparisons which include **Alberta**.
- ° Nevertheless, in all three jurisdictions a sizeable proportion of the inmates moved directly from custodial remand to "sentenced" status in the institution. These figures are - **Manitoba** (31%), **Saskatchewan** (42%) and **Alberta** (30%).

- ° The large majority of custodial remands in **Alberta** (69%) were released at court. Noticeably smaller proportions of the inmates from **Manitoba** (46%) and **Saskatchewan** (36%) were released at court.
- ° A considerable number of inmates shifted from custodial remand to remand status in the community in both **Manitoba** (45%) and **Saskatchewan** (31%).

British Columbia

- ° Inmates moving directly from custodial remand to "sentenced" status in the institution make up 34% of the sample while the remaining 39% were released at court.
- ° Here again, case outcome data for just over one-quarter of sample from **British Columbia** (27%) are "other-unknown".

The Territories

- ° The data for both the **Yukon Territory** and the **Northwest Territories** must be interpreted cautiously - many of the percentages cited in TABLE 12 are based on very small numbers of cases. We recommend that the reader refer directly to the table.

IV.6 Additional Data and Analysis

Thus far, the information presented in this chapter has been limited to an analysis of individual data elements - showing frequency and percentage distributions across jurisdiction. Supplementary data - usually pertaining only to the eight jurisdictions in which "new" information for the study was collected manually - are set out in TABLE B-10 through B-19 (APPENDIX B); these are:

- ° **TABLE B-10** STATUS OF SHOW CAUSE/BAIL HEARING AT TIME OF ADMISSION AND LENGTH OF STAY ON REMAND STATUS

- TABLE B-11 STATUS OF SHOW CAUSE/BAIL HEARING AT TIME OF ADMISSION AND REASON FOR TERMINATION OF CUSTODIAL REMAND STATUS
- TABLE B-12 REASON FOR CUSTODIAL REMAND AND LENGTH OF STAY ON REMAND STATUS
- TABLE B-13 MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE - DISTRIBUTION 1 AND INMATES' PREVIOUS CONTACT - PROBATION AND JAIL - WITH THE CORRECTIONS SYSTEM
- TABLE B-14 MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE - DISTRIBUTION 2 AND INMATES' PREVIOUS CONTACT - PROBATION AND JAIL - WITH THE CORRECTIONS SYSTEM
- TABLE B-15 LENGTH OF STAY ON REMAND STATUS AND MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE - DISTRIBUTION 1
- TABLE B-16 REASON FOR TERMINATION OF CUSTODIAL REMAND AND MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE - DISTRIBUTION 1
- TABLE B-17 LENGTH OF STAY ON REMAND STATUS AND MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE - DISTRIBUTION 2
- TABLE B-18 REASON FOR TERMINATION OF CUSTODIAL REMAND AND MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE - DISTRIBUTION 2
- TABLE B-19 REASON FOR TERMINATION OF CUSTODIAL REMAND AND LENGTH OF STAY ON CUSTODIAL REMAND

CHAPTER V CUSTODIAL REMAND THE INSTITUTIONAL SETTING

V.1 Introduction

As noted earlier, the second major component of the study involved 'an examination of remand facilities'. This part of the research permits us to examine custodial remand in Canada in a broader context - describing the institutional setting typically associated with detention on remand status. This information adds a useful contextual dimension to the statistical data generated by the study.

The work entailed on-site visits to 19 institutions across nine jurisdictions - conducted by F. Scott Andison of RAM Analysis Limited. Information was collected on several factors, including the physical layout of each institution, financial and staff resources, inmate segregation policies and the program and treatment facilities made available to inmates. Jurisdictional contacts from the three remaining jurisdictions (Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and the Northwest Territories) also forwarded material which described one central 'high volume' institution within their jurisdiction, thus ensuring representation from each province/territory. While approximately two-thirds of the 178 provincial adult correctional institutions in Canada have responsibility for housing inmates on remand status, early assessments indicated that less than 30 institutions handle the vast majority of Canada's custodial remand population. The 22 institutions that were examined for the study are considered to be a good cross-section for describing the "institutional setting" for custodial remand.

This chapter provides a brief summary of the 'facility description' data collected and identifies important similarities and differences across institutions. More detailed information is presented in APPENDIX C -

including: general information on the adult correctional system within each jurisdiction; data on specific items of information from each institution; and, an "impressionistic" overview of each institution.

In reading the foregoing discussion and APPENDIX C, it should be kept in mind that most information was necessarily collected through a "qualitative" approach and, as such, subjective interpretation of the "institutional setting" was usually required of the researcher. Nonetheless, we suggest that this exploratory examination is an important contribution to an understanding of custodial remand in Canada.

V.2 Diversity Among Institutions

TABLE 13 presents a summary of the descriptive information that was collected on each institution sampled for the study. Clearly, a number of features characterize the "setting" of an institution and the data reveal that there is considerable diversity among institutions. This is evident in factors which reflect the size of institutions. For example, the Prince Edward Island Provincial Correctional Centre has a capacity for 80 inmates, employs 70 staff, and operates on a budget of less than \$2 million per year. In marked contrast, the Edmonton Remand Centre houses up to 590 inmates, employs 300 persons and requires about \$12 million annually to operate. On the basis of this information alone, it should not be surprising that the general milieu of institutions was found to be quite varied.

Equally important in shaping the 'character' of institutions are the types of inmate populations that facilities were designed to accommodate. Many of the institutions listed in TABLE 13 house female inmates; this usually means that separate sub-facilities are maintained and a higher ratio of female to male staff is required.

The institutional setting also varies considerably according to whether the facility is specifically designed to house remand inmates or a mixture of both remand and sentenced inmates. Generally, it was found

TABLE 13
THE INSTITUTIONAL SETTING - BASIC DESCRIPTORS FOR INDIVIDUAL INSTITUTIONS

Jurisdiction	Institution	Rated Capacity	Total Staff	Operating Budget 1984-85 (\$000)	Remand Inmates (%)	Females Held	Programs/Facilities Available	Pre-Trial Services Available
Nfld.	Her Majesty's Penitentiary	152	111	4,193	11	No	• Recreation	-
P.E.I.	P.E.I. Provincial C.C.	80	70	1,850	5	Yes	-	-
N.S.	Halifax County C.C.	180	114	5,500	20	Yes	-	-
N.B.	St. John Regional C.C.	120	87	2,900	10	Yes	• Recreation	-
Que.	Centre de détention de Québec	508	393	13,560	32	No	• Recreation	-
	Centre de prévention de Parthenais	370	300	10,156	95	No	• Recreation • Specific work projects	• Social workers available upon request
	Etablissement de St. Jérôme	138	63	2,260	25	No	• Recreation	-
Ont.	Toronto Jail	550	237	10,099	69	No	-	• Counselling from volunteers
	Metropolitan East Detention Centre	400	216	9,356	69	No	• Recreation	• Counselling from volunteers and agencies • Bail supervision program
	Hamilton-Wentworth Detention Centre	386	256	8,822	39	Yes	• Recreation • Volunteer programs • Correspondence courses	• Counselling from volunteers and agencies • Bail supervision program
	Niagara Detention Centre	146	95	3,499	39	No	• Recreation	• Probation/parole programs
Man.	Winnipeg Remand Centre	142	65	2,142	82	Yes	• Recreation • Some work in kitchen and laundry	• Counselling • Bail supervision program

TABLE 13
THE INSTITUTIONAL SETTING - BASIC DESCRIPTORS FOR INDIVIDUAL INSTITUTIONS (Con't)

Jurisdiction	Institution	Rated Capacity	Total Staff	Operating Budget 1984-85 (\$000)	Remand Inmates (%)	Females Held	Programs/Facilities Available	Pre-Trial Services Available
Man.	Headingley Correctional Institute	309	220	..	19	..	° Recreation ° Correspondence courses	° Counselling
Sask.	Regina C.C.	407	178	..	15	No	° Recreation	° Counselling from agency
	Saskatoon Provincial C.C.	130	..	..	20	No	° Recreation	-
Alta.	Calgary Remand Centre	250	..	..	80	Yes	° Recreation ° Educational programs	° Counselling ° Counselling from volunteers
	Edmonton Remand Centre	596	294	11,600	85	Yes	° Recreation ° Select jobs, eg., laundry, sewing ° Educational programs	° Counselling ° Counselling from agencies and volunteers ° Bail Program
B.C.	Lower Mainland Regional C.C.	396	293	10,500	25	No	° Limited access to various work programs	° Counselling ° Bail supervision
	Vancouver Pre-trial Services Centre	150	135	..	78	No	-	° Counselling ° Bail supervision
	Vancouver Island Regional C.C.	200	..	..	40	No	° Recreation	° Counselling ° Bail supervision
Yuk.	Whitehorse C.C.	88	..	..	6	Yes	° Recreation	° Counselling
NWT.	Yellowknife C.C.	106	67	3,939	15	No	° Limited access to various work programs ° Academic upgrading	-

that remand inmates are considered to be either unknown or high security risks and, accordingly, are held in maximum security quarters. It is generally agreed that many remand inmates pose an unknown risk to themselves, other inmates, and correctional staff. Furthermore, because remand inmates usually stay for only short periods of time - as revealed in the statistical data - there are normally few program activities or services made available to them.

Many remand inmates are segregated from other inmates and are held in a maximum security cell for the better part of each day. This was often found to be the case in institutions designated as "remand centres", where the large majority of inmates in the institution are on 'pure' remand status. Based on average daily inmate counts from fiscal year 1984/85, the proportion of remand inmates in each institution is shown in TABLE 13, indicating which institutions are remand centres and which hold "mixed" populations.

In those institutions which were designed to house primarily sentenced inmates, there appeared to be somewhat greater flexibility in the handling of remand inmates. Institutions in Ontario and Saskatchewan have a mixture of sentenced and remand inmates and different security levels. Accordingly, they are more equipped to conduct inmate assessments and inmates under remand who are identified as low risk are often placed with sentenced inmates within a medium security environment. This usually entails wider access to programs and facilities. High risk inmates continue to be segregated and assigned to maximum security conditions. Similarly, mixed institutions were also found more likely to have special detention areas - such as those relating to protective custody, psychiatric observation and infirmary - allowing further flexibility in responding to the needs of individual inmates.

It should be recognized that this difference between "remand centres" and mixed institutions is a generalization and does not always hold true. Even though Prince Edward Island Provincial Correctional Centre has a

mixed population and different security levels, all remand inmates are generally confined to maximum security conditions. While the Centre de Prévention de Parthenais in Quebec houses almost solely remand inmates, they are segregated according to their assessed level of risk and assigned accordingly to detention areas where movement is more, or less, restricted. In response to an increasing number of inmates who were being confined for long periods of time, a gymnasium and library were constructed for inmates' general use. At the Winnipeg Remand Centre, the facilities are limited to "holding cells". However, for those inmates expected to be held for longer periods, efforts are made to arrange transfers to Headingley Correctional Institute where additional facilities and programs are available.

Beyond the size of institutions and the types of inmate populations that they were designed to accomodate, there are a number of other factors that determine the individual setting of each institution. With respect to physical layout, it was found that institutions ranged from modern highrise buildings to eighteenth century panoptic designs with multiple tiers. Some of the older institutions were considered by staff to be in serious need of capital upgrading - if not demolition.

Similarly, the location of facilities is important. Institutions situated on the outskirts of communities serving a large geographic area differed considerably from those institutions that were in close proximity to court and police buildings - usually in the downtown core of large cities. With a daily population turnover of up to one third, some of the remand facilities serving large urban areas were found to be extremely busy centres of activity. It was also found that institutions within large urban areas were more likely to have the participation of helping agencies and volunteers, and to include pre-trial services such as bail verification/supervision programs.

V.3 Common Features Among Institutions

Despite the many differences among institutions, there were many common features. The most important and obvious likeness among institutions is

that each serves as a prison. Hence, the design of institutions and most activities within them are directed toward the same basic goals of any prison. Specifically, to ensure that inmates:

- 1) Do not escape custody;
- 2) Do not constitute a danger to themselves, each other, or correctional staff;
- 3) Have adequate food, clothing, and shelter; and,
- 4) Have access to basic services - including medical and legal services.

Accordingly, the institutional setting experienced by most inmates is fundamentally the same. Upon entry to the institution, inmates are processed through an admissions area. Basic information is documented, personal possessions are secured and stored away, inmates are given a shower, a medical examination, and are issued institutional clothing. With the closing of steel doors or gates behind them, contact with the outside community is limited and strictly controlled. Confined within an area that is clearly marked by bars, fences and walls, interaction with other persons is mostly limited to other inmates and correctional staff.

However, in relation to other institutional objectives, there are some important differences that distinguish the treatment of remand inmates from sentenced inmates. While correctional goals other than those cited above are sometimes nebulous, it is generally recognized that sentenced inmates should have access to work and counselling programs - preparing them for eventual release into the community. In the case of remand inmates, different priorities are held. For the most part, remand inmates are confined under maximum security conditions for the duration of their stay. In many instances, only recreational facilities are made available to the inmate for a short period each day.

In other words, the institutional setting for custodial remand is directly related to the two purposes of pre-trial detention - to ensure the appearance of the accused at his trial and/or protection of the public. Remand inmates are held on 'standby', ready to appear at court

upon short notice. Any late or missed appearances are seen as a serious error by correctional administrators. Recognizing this, scheduling the movement of inmates and providing escort services is a predominant concern to institution staff working with remand inmates.

In fulfilling the major obligation to protect the public, in most jurisdictions there is little emphasis on the inmate's individual requirements. Since he is, to some extent, an unknown risk and because his length of stay is likely to be short, protection of the public is most assured under maximum security conditions. In this light there is little need and/or interest to provide programs and services to remand inmates. Moreover, it could be argued that the programs and services with a "rehabilitative" nature would be premature - the inmate's guilt has not yet been established.

In line with their objective to ensure that remand inmates are held under secure conditions, many correctional staff express the view that security in the institution needs to be improved. However, it is apparent in most jurisdictions that the required resources/funding is difficult to obtain. During times of government austerity and as public demand for new or upgraded prisons continues to be low, it is clear that correctional administrators are working with increasing restraints. Another feature common to many institutions was double-bunking of remand inmates. Renovations that have been made to institutions in recent years were typically aimed at enhancing security. It is similarly expected that for the next several years, whatever resources that do become available for capital upgrading will be directed towards security, and that improving general conditions for remand inmates will remain a secondary priority.

V.4 The Institutional Setting - Conclusion

Considering the diversity among institutions, it is difficult to glean a summary profile of the institutional setting for custodial remand. Important differences were found in the size of institutions, their

structural design, location, levels of security and programs. Moreover, other factors that are less observable are perhaps also the most important in shaping the precise character of the institution. The demography of the population and the socio-economic environment around each institution will undoubtedly influence the attitudes and behaviour of correctional staff, inmates and others involved in the remand process.

Notwithstanding the diversity, the study clearly indicates that institutions holding remand inmates share the same basic goals - to ensure each inmate's scheduled appearance at court and to protect the public through secure confinement. Activities and conditions within each institution are, to a large extent, dictated by these objectives. Consequently, remand inmates are usually segregated from the general inmate population and are confined in maximum security quarters. They generally have access only to recreational facilities.

Remembering that most custodial remands involve very short periods of detention, it would be expedient to suggest that existing remand facilities are acceptable. However, the study showed that some 1,500 inmates (14%) admitted to remand during the three-month period were held for one month or more. It could be argued that many of these inmates are being held in overly restrictive conditions while, at the same time, are presumed to be "innocent until proven guilty".

But, not all institutions were found to be the same. Some facilities were able to classify inmates and assign low risk inmates to a more open setting. In other cases, where inmates' duration of stay on remand became particularly long, they were transferred to an institution with 'more to offer'. Perhaps a concerted effort should always be made to identify long term, non-dangerous remand inmates and to create suitable alternatives for their detention or to arrange interim release.



CHAPTER VI SUMMARY OBSERVATIONS AND ISSUES FOR DISCUSSION

VI.1 Framing The Study

The overall objective of this study was to assemble basic statistical data and qualitative/descriptive information pertaining to 'the remand situation in Canada'. This objective was translated into two research projects - a statistical profile of custodial remands and an examination of remand facilities. The central theme of this initiative is "exploration" rather than verification or evaluation. From start to finish, our work on the research was a collaborative effort, built around extensive consultations, involving the Centre and correctional officials from all twelve provinces/territories.

Any voyage through a 'sea of descriptive statistics' is inevitably cumbersome and sometimes arduous. Except for those with a passion for detail, most people would not care to absorb the large volume of information presented in the main body of the report and the appendices. But, we believe that good description is, necessarily, thorough description. In several instances, it could be argued that the data did not warrant a detailed examination. However, we chose to ignore this conventional wisdom and decided instead to conduct an extensive - almost labyrinthine - treatment of the study findings. The reason for this is quite simple. We felt that in an exploratory study such as this, our most important task was to 'cast the net broadly'. We leave it to others to make the final decision about the value of individual kinds of information which were analyzed and discussed.

What has been achieved? In short, the data raise many questions but provide few answers to basic policy questions on custodial remand - some

of which cut across the law enforcement, courts and corrections sectors of the criminal justice system. Consequently, the "answers" remain with policy-makers and correctional administrators and they must recognize that their own experience and judgment, the expertise of their colleagues, as well as a variety of other research and non-research inputs must supplement any contribution made by this study.

It is important to recognize that there are some obvious limitations in the scope of the study. As well, it is equally important to acknowledge the weaknesses in certain data reported vis-à-vis the abundance of "unknown" information for some jurisdictions. Furthermore, custodial remand - inmates, cases and institutional settings - may be viewed as being very diverse and ever-changing while this study is only a time specific 'window'. With these considerations in mind, it is clear that the study falls somewhat short of permitting policy-makers and correctional administrators to draw any definitive conclusions about custodial remand - in theory or practice. Nevertheless, we suggest that much of the information presented in the study is interesting and useful and raises a number of policy issues and operational questions worthy of further discussion in the corrections community. As well, it could be suggested that correctional authorities' lack of information in certain areas is an important focal point for discussion.

VI.2 Interim Release Or Custodial Remand

As cities grow, the patterns of urban life become more complex and less predictable. Formulating sound and effective policies in the criminal justice system becomes a more formidable and perplexing task. Experience has shown us that crime and its methodology do not stand still in the face of an ever-changing social and economic environment. The criminal - whether we choose to see him as one or not - is obviously an entrepreneur of sorts, taking advantage of 'market opportunities' offered by a changing environment and adapting his strategies accordingly. While criminal activity is largely a matter of individual

enterprise, societal responses to it are predominantly organizational. In light of the dynamic nature of crime and criminals, pressures to formulate new and better policies in the areas of law enforcement, courts and corrections are continuous.

The decision of the court to order custodial remand presents correctional authorities with a basic dilemma - treat the accused as a convicted criminal by ensuring secure detention but, at the same time, afford him the rights, protections and safeguards that reflect the principle 'innocent until proven guilty'. Legislation governing the pre-trial and trial stages of criminal proceedings has spawned a myriad of rules and regulations. Translating these into operational procedures which are both efficient and effective is an ongoing challenge to correctional administrators.

Even though the right to interim release has traditionally been at the foundation of the common law legal system, inherited largely from England, this right is now enshrined in the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms - being Part I of the Constitution Act, 1982. By virtue of Section II(e): "Any person charged with an offence has the right not to be denied reasonable bail without just cause". Current provisions for interim release set out in the Criminal Code stem from recommendations made by the Canadian Committee on Corrections - more commonly known as the "Quimet Report". A number of recommendations made by this Committee in 1969 were accepted by the Government of Canada which passed "an Act to amend the provisions of the Criminal Code" in 1971 - also known as the Bail Reform Act. These amendments set out provisions which are very specific, including new tests and procedures to determine what was 'reasonable' and 'just cause' for the denial of bail - see Sections 448 and 458.

The Act clearly states that an accused must be released without conditions except in cases for which Crown Counsel can justify restrictive terms of release or can show cause for an order of detention. The court may only remand an accused to custody:

- ° "On the primary ground that his detention is necessary to ensure his attendance in court in order to be dealt with according to law; or,
- ° On the second ground, that his detention is necessary in the public interest or for the protection or safety of the public having regard to all the circumstances including any substantial likelihood that the accused will, if he is released from custody, commit a criminal offence or an interference with the administration of justice."

As a starting point for discussing specific issues and questions relating to custodial remand in Canada, it is important to examine its overall "prevalence" in two distinct contexts. First, as a general practice, is custodial remand the rule or the exception, relative to all persons charged with an offence? Second, are custodial remands a sizeable population in terms of their impact on the correctional system and are they a sizeable proportion of the inmate population of provincial/territorial adult correctional institutions? On a Canada-wide basis, there were some 900 thousand persons charged with an offence during fiscal year 1984-85 but only about 61,000 or 7% were remanded in custody. Statistics for this same time period also indicate that these 61,000 custodial remands represented 33% of the total 185 thousand admissions to provincial/territorial adult correctional institutions and accounted for 21% of the average daily inmate count.

Discussion Points

Statistics show that only 1 out of every 15 persons charged with an offence is remanded in custody. Linking corrections data on remand admissions to census statistics indicated that there were 34.13 remand admissions per 10,000 adults. However, the data also showed that this Canada-wide figure was somewhat artificial - substantial cross-jurisdictional variations were observed.

- ° Do these data suggest that custodial remand is used somewhat sparingly or otherwise?
- ° Some would argue that custodial remand is predominantly an 'urban' phenomenon, but the data do not support this consistently.

- ° Instead, remand admission rates per 10,000 adult population generally increase moving from east to west. Is this east-west notion real, and if so, what is the underlying factor(s)?
- ° To what extent are police facilities used for holding custodial remands?
- ° Is the Bail Reform Act working as intended? Is there a fundamental need to review current provisions in the Criminal Code pertaining to interim release - are they adequate and are they being applied uniformly across jurisdictions?
- ° How does the Canadian "picture" compare to the United States and/or other western countries??

Statistics showing that overall only 1 out of every 10 inmates held in correctional institutions in Canada is 'unsentenced' suggests that custodial remands do not consume a significant proportion of correctional resources. Is this somewhat misleading?

- ° Recognizing that federal institutions are seldom used for holding remand inmates, it is perhaps more accurate to note that 2 out of every 10 inmates in provincial/territorial institutions is 'unsentenced'.
- ° To what extent do custodial remands - 21% of average daily inmate counts in provincial/territorial institutions - impose a differential impact/burden on correctional resources, as compared to sentenced inmates?
- ° There are obviously certain resource implications associated with "admission" and "release" inmate processing. Given that custodial remands account for some 33% of admissions, how can this be quantified as a "workload" factor?

VI.3 Bad Guys Or Not - The Seven Percent Solution

Clearly, decision-making at the 'front end' of the criminal justice system serves to "filter" cases such that approximately 93% of accused persons remain in the community or are granted interim release, pending further court proceedings. Correctional authorities are little more than passive recipients of the 7% of accused who are remanded to custody. Correctional officers' everyday duties in 'handling' remand

inmates are dictated by complex policies and seemingly endless procedural guidelines. Nevertheless, their fundamental mission is very simple: receive, provide safe and secure detention and bring before the court on request all remand inmates.

By definition, custodial remand is detention in a prison environment and exposure to other inmates. We suggested earlier that, for some, it may be their first step into the 'revolving door' of crime and the administration of justice. However, as often as not, the circumstances of an individual accused are overshadowed by the general characteristics of custodial remands and the 'machinery' of the correctional system. Remand inmates can be viewed as a fairly sizeable 'flowing' population having a very mixed and nebulous composition. First, many remand inmates move in and out of institutions very quickly due to short lengths of stay on remand status, while others are detained for longer periods of time but move back and forth between the institution and court facilities. Second, the remand population consists of a somewhat unknown mixture of people, criminals and security risks.

The notion that the custodial remand experience may potentially spawn future criminal behavior is a legitimate concern. Nearly one-half of the remand inmates in the study sample were under 25 years of age and another 21% were from 25-29 years old. How 'fragile' are these young accused? To what extent must 'protection of the public' and, equally important, the safety of correctional officers and court personnel take precedence over concerns about individuals' future criminality?

Discussion Points

The data showed that some 70% of the remand inmates in the study sample were known to have served a jail or prison sentence previously. As well, some were known to be on probation at the time of admission. Furthermore, the data on Most Serious Offence revealed that 27% of the

inmates faced charges for offences "against person". An alternate categorization of Most Serious Offence showed that nearly one-half of the inmates were charged with either "serious violent" (11%) or "serious" (38%) offences.

- ° Can data from this study tell us anything about the extent to which custodial remand is used to ensure an individual's appearance at court versus 'protection of society'?
- ° As a general rule, custodial remands are handled as "high risk" inmates and, accordingly, are held in maximum security facilities within the institution. Is this practice usually based on known or unknown risk factors? If maximum security quarters are deemed necessary in the institution, are security measures equally safe while transporting inmates to and from court, in court holding facilities and in the courtroom?
- ° Is there a fundamental need to provide correctional authorities with more complete information about remand inmates' criminal record at the time of admission in order to better assess security requirements? If so, who should provide this information?

VI.4 Why Get Involved - How Long - What Happened

Shorn of its imagery, the decision of the judiciary to order custodial remand dictates the involvement of correctional authorities in the activities of the court - playing a vital role during the pre-trial and trial stages of criminal proceedings. Nevertheless, some of the data presented in the study suggest that correctional staff participate as uninformed partners throughout this process.

As a matter of course, correctional staff appear to have information about the social characteristics of the remand inmate but, more often than not, they are provided with little or no information about 'custodial remand - the case'. Cross-tabulations of socio-demographic data collected for the study suggest that the 'typical' remand inmate is: male (92%), Non-Native (88%), less than 30 years old (67%), single (72%), unemployed (55%), and, has between 9 and 12 years education (75%). Correctional officers admitting the inmate to the institution

have a "hold reason" - a specified charge(s) pending. Time permitting, they can make the necessary inquiries to obtain information about the inmate's criminal record. However, this is where 'knowledge leaves off and guessing begins'. Why was custodial remand ordered? Why are the majority of remand inmates detained for only a very short time - one week or less? What happened - he did not return from court?

Discussion Points

Correctional authorities are not routinely provided with any information about the status of a remand inmate's Show Cause/Bail Hearing or the outcome. Where possible, these "new" data were collected specifically for the study.

- ° Is it useful for correctional authorities to know the status of inmates' Show Cause/Bail Hearing? If so, why?
- ° Should correctional authorities be provided with information about the outcome of the inmate's Show Cause/Bail Hearing - why is the person being remanded to custody? If so, why?

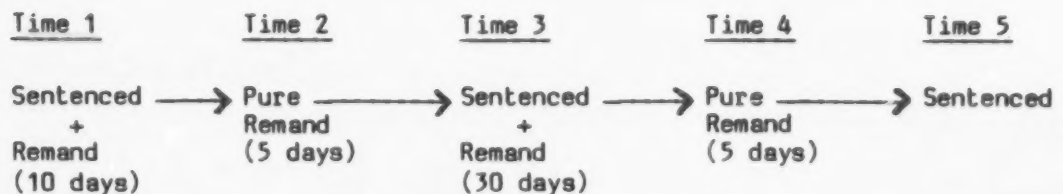
Custodial remand status was terminated within one week or less for 64% of the cases (excluding data from Alberta). As a general Canada-wide measure, the data show that the modal length of stay is one day while the median and mean are 4.6 and 11.1 days, respectively. While the reason for termination of custodial remand status was "unknown" for about one-quarter of the cases in the sample, we do know that 45% of custodial remands were "released at court" and the remaining 32% moved directly from remand to "sentenced" status. An examination of limited data - not all jurisdictions represented - from TABLE B-15 and TABLE B-17 suggests that there is no clear or consistent relationship between offence severity and length of stay.

- ° Regarding those inmates who moved directly from remand status to jail/prison sentence in a short period, how were these cases disposed? Were they sentenced following a guilty plea, or was it a speedy trial?

- ° To what extent does length of stay as a "pure" remand account for the total length of time that most inmates are on remand status in the institution?
- ° Data detailing the specific conditions under which inmates were "released at court" are sketchy, at best. In any event, if those people who were released into the community on remand status or received a non-custodial sentence or other case disposition, was custodial remand necessary and/or appropriate?
- ° Is there a fundamental need to expand Bail Verification/Supervision programming initiatives and/or increase their effectiveness?

If nothing else, the data - or lack of data - on why custodial remand was terminated reveal that correctional authorities are not provided with information about "what happened" unless the inmate returns to the institution from court. Is it important to provide correctional authorities with more complete and accurate information in this area? If so, how could this be achieved?

Another important discussion point relating to statistical data on custodial remand concerns the measurement of "length of stay" used for the study. Put simply, the data reported could be somewhat artificial and potentially misleading. It may be easily forgotten that length of stay on "pure" custodial remand status does not necessarily correspond to the actual total length of time that a case is before the court. By necessity, the study was limited to capturing data on "pure" custodial remand inmates and cases. We know that many inmates are admitted to the institution under the dual status of "sentenced and remand". However, these cases did not enter the sample unless and until the inmate was designated as "pure" remand. The following example also identifies additional gaps, showing the conditions under which our measure of length of stay misrepresents reality.



- ° At the outset, the person is held in police lock-up facilities re: outstanding fine of \$1,000 or 10 days in default and current charges for Common Assault and Break and Enter.
- ° At first court appearance, the person pleads not guilty to both charges and is remanded to custody while awaiting trial.
- ° At time 1, the person is admitted to a correctional institution as a dual status inmate - remand status and serving 10-day sentence re: default days for outstanding fine.
- ° At time 2, the person has completed serving the 10-day sentence and changes to pure remand status - still awaiting trial re: Common Assault and Break and Enter charges.
- ° At time 3, the person's status in the institution changes back to sentenced and remand. He is serving a 30-day sentence re: conviction for Common Assault but also still waiting to be tried on the Break and Enter charge.
- ° At time 4, the person changes back to pure remand status in the institution - has completed serving the 30-day sentence but still awaiting outcome of trial for Break and Enter charge.
- ° At time 5, the person is convicted on the Break and Enter charge and is returned to the institution as a 'pure sentenced' inmate to serve a six-month jail term.

While "pure" remand status only totalled 10 days, it is clear that remand status vis-à-vis court proceedings spanned 50 days.

Finally, there are many important substantive and 'process' issues relating to interim release and custodial remand that cannot be addressed by a research initiative which is limited to examining/measuring activities in the corrections sector of the justice system. Recognizing that correctional authorities are little more than silent partners in judicial decisions to order custodial remand and subsequent court proceedings, it is imperative that further research also encompass court activities. Clearly, decisions made by the accused, defence counsel, Crown Counsel and the judiciary, all dictate why, when and for how long correctional authorities become involved. As well, what are the personal and case characteristics of the large

majority (93%) of accused who are not remanded to custody? Figure 2 in APPENDIX D presents a flow chart of the interim release process, providing us with a rather strong hint about the potential complexity of further research in this area.

VI.5 Institutional Settings For Custodial Remand

The on-site examinations of custodial remand facilities revealed that a number of factors individually determine "institutional settings", including the size of institutions, their structural design, location, levels of security and program availability/access. Also important, though not documented in the present study, is the demography of the population and the socio-economic environment surrounding each institution - undoubtedly influencing the attitudes and behaviour of correctional staff, inmates, and other key actors in the justice system.

At the same time, activities and conditions within each institution appear to reflect the same fundamental goals: to ensure each inmate's scheduled appearance at court and to protect the public through secure confinement. Consequently, remand inmates are usually segregated from the general inmate population and are confined in maximum security quarters.

Discussion Points

- ° Recognizing that institutional settings vary considerably on some dimensions, the question follows: are these differences appropriate or should there be greater uniformity across institutions. For example, should all inmates have access to pre-trial counselling? On the one hand, it is a traditional principle of justice that similarly situated inmates be treated equally. On the other hand, institutions must remain responsive to immediate and local demands and must operate within the realities and constraints imposed by the prevailing environment.

- ° Should all institutions develop the capacity to classify remand inmates and respond to their individual needs and/or security requirements? Rather than strictly confine all remand inmates in maximum security conditions, some institutions attempt to identify 'low risk' inmates and place them in a more open setting. It may be argued that this should be the practice in all institutions - particularly for those inmates that are held on remand for long periods of time. Budgeting restraints may render this notion as an impractical and unachievable goal.
- ° If there is general agreement that institutions should develop the capacity to respond to individual inmates' needs, a number of the issues outlined above must first be addressed. It would seem important that the information gaps between the court and correctional systems be reduced. Most basically, why was custodial remand ordered for a particular individual? If a person was charged with a minor property offence and was remanded to custody because he has failed previously to appear at court, it is evident that the requirements for 'secure' custody are minimal relative to those required for someone with a history of violence and who has been charged with murder. Clearly, this information should be understood both by court officials and correctional personnel. Similarly, information concerning inmates 'released at court' should be routinely communicated to correctional authorities, enabling them to plan case management more effectively.

APPENDIX A

**SURVEY FORM AND CODING INSTRUCTIONS
FOR DATA COLLECTION - A STATISTICAL
PROFILE OF CUSTODIAL REMANDS**

Items:

1. Jurisdiction (pre-coded)

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2. Name (CODE) of Admitting Institution

--	--	--

 see instructions

ADMISSION DETAILS

3. Person's Name
- Surname
- Given name
- Initial
4. Person's FPS Number
- (leave BLANK if don't know)
5. Date of Admission
- 2 digit day
- 2 digit month
- 14=April 05=May 06=June
6. Was the person on probation at the time of admission?
- ☐ 1 Yes ☐ 2 No ☐ 3 Don't know
7. Has the person ever served a jail or prison sentence previously?
- ☐ 1 Yes ☐ 2 No ☐ 3 Don't know
8. Was the person's SHOW CAUSE/BAIL HEARING completed prior to the time of admission?
- ☐ 1 Yes ☐ 2 No ☐ 3 Don't know
9. Remand Status Upon Completion of Show Cause/Bail Hearing. Why is the person being remanded in custody?
- ☐ 1 Bail not granted ☐ 2 Bail set - conditions not met
- ☐ 3 Application for interim release not made
- ☐ 4 Bail Granted but rescinded and person is being returned to custody
- ☐ 5 Remanded in custody - REASON UNKNOWN
- ☐ 6 OTHER specify _____ (e.g. released after SC/B Hearing, convicted-awaiting sentencing or sentenced)

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS

10. Sex ☒ 1 Male ☒ 2 Female 11. Date of Birth
Day Month Year
12. Marital Status 1. Single 4. Separated 7. Don't know
2. Married 5. Divorced
3. Widowed 6. Living Common Law
13. Racial Origin (general) ☒ 1 Non-Native ☒ 2 Native ☒ 3 Don't know

14. Racial Origin (specific) 1. Caucasian 5. Status/Registered Indian
2. Negroid 6. Non-Status Indian
3. Oriental 7. Metis
4. Other 9. Inuit
9. Don't know
15. Education (general schooling)
Record the highest grade completed and use the code '00' to indicate NO FORMAL SCHOOLING
16. Education (additional schooling/training)
☐ 1 Some community or technical college or university or teacher's college
☐ 2 Complete community or technical college or university or teacher's college
☐ 3 Some "trades" training ☐ 4 Complete "trades" training
☐ 5 NO ADDITIONAL schooling/training ☐ 6 Don't know

Record 2

17. Employment Status at Time of Admission
☐ 1 Unemployed ☐ 2 Employed ☐ 3 Student ☐ 4 Other ☐ 5 Don't know
18. Language(s) Spoken - Put an "X" in as many boxes as needed to indicate which language(s) the person speaks.
☐ 1 English ☐ 2 French ☐ 3 Inuit/Other Native Language ☐ 4 Other ☐ 5 Don't know
19. Medical Problems at Time of Admission - Put an "X" in as many boxes as needed to identify which - if any - medical ailments the person has.
☐ 1 NONE ☐ 2 Heart ☐ 3 Diabetic ☐ 4 Epileptic ☐ 5 Physical handicap
☐ 6 Alcohol abuse ☐ 7 Drug abuse ☐ 8 OTHER ☐ 9 Don't know

INFORMATION ABOUT CHARGE(S)

20. Information About Charges (at the Time of Admission) Specified on Form 8 or Form 14

	NO. OF CHARGES		OFFENCE	OFFENCE CODE				SECTION	SUB-SECTION AND PARAGRAPH
				CC	PS	FS	MB		
Record 3				CC	PS	FS	MB		
				CC	PS	FS	MB		
				CC	PS	FS	MB		
Record 4				CC	PS	FS	MB		
				CC	PS	FS	MB		
Record 5				CC	PS	FS	MB		
				CC	PS	FS	MB		
Record 6				CC	PS	FS	MB		
				CC	PS	FS	MB		

TERMINATION OF PURE REMAND STATUS

- . PLEASE READ THE INSTRUCTIONS FOR ITEM 21 VERY CAREFULLY
 . REMEMBER THE 10-DAY INTERRUPTION RULE!

21. Date on which PURE REMAND STATUS ENDS

2 digit-day 2-digit month 8 5
 04=April 05=May 06=June 07=July 08=August

(If prisoner is still on pure remand status at midnight August 31, enter code '99' for both day and month)

22. Reason for PURE REMAND STATUS ENDING

- ☐ 1 SENTENCED ON ALL CHARGES/ ALL CHARGES DISPOSED the sentence involves a term of incarceration (the person's status changes to "sentenced" and he/she would be treated as a new "sentenced admission"/change of status in your institution or in another institution.
- ☐ 2 SENTENCED on some charge(s) re: item 20 and REMANDED ON OTHER CHARGE(S) - the sentence involves a term of incarceration and he/she would be treated as a new "sentenced admission"/change of status BUT THE PERSON IS STILL ON REMAND STATUS PENDING THE DISPOSITION OF OTHER CHARGE(S)
- ☐ 3 CHANGE OF STATUS to sentenced (for more than 10 days) re: OUTSTANDING charge(s)
- ☐ 4 TRANSFERRED - the person's legal status or 'hold reason' does not change but he/she is transferred to another institution/facility within your province/territory or to another jurisdiction.
- ☐ 5 RELEASED AT COURT - convicted but not sentenced to a term of incarceration
- ☐ 6 RELEASED AT COURT - acquitted, charge(s) withdrawn or absolute discharge
- ☐ 7 RELEASED ON BAIL or own recognizance, promise to appear, etc.
- ☐ 8 RELEASED TO BAIL SUPERVISION PROGRAM
- ☐ 9 RELEASE AT COURT - other reason or reason unknown
- ☐ 10 ESCAPED or DIED (including suicide)
- ☐ 11 OTHER reason why status as a pure remand ended. ☒ 12 DON'T KNOW

23. The SENTENCE IMPOSED RE: Charge(s) for Which Person was Remanded in Custody

- . If the person was SENTENCED, please record as much information as possible about the sentence imposed by placing an "X" beside all of the boxes needed to describe the TOTAL AGGREGATE SENTENCE and record the details of each part of the sentence.

- ☐ 1 NOT APPLICABLE - person was NOT SENTENCED ON ANY CHARGE(S)
- ☐ 2 Provincial jail sentence: the length is DAYS
- ☐ 3 Federal prison sentence: the length is DAYS
- ☐ 4 Fine: \$ amount is (round-off cents)
- ☐ 5 Probation: number of DAYS
- ☐ 6 OTHER - ADDITIONAL SANCTION (do not bother to list/specify these)
- ☐ 7 DON'T KNOW - information about the sentence not available.



CODING INSTRUCTIONS
FOR THREE-MONTH STATISTICAL
PROFILE

CANADIAN CENTRE FOR JUSTICE STATISTICS:
STATISTICAL PROFILE OF NEW REMAND ADMISSIONS

If you have any general questions about this study or any specific questions about how to work with the attached survey form, please do not hesitate to call any of the following people.

. Provincial Contact - Name: _____

Telephone: _____

- . Contacts at CCJS - Lothar Goetz in Ottawa (613) 990-9028
- Micheline Reed in Ottawa (613) 990-6656

Name of Province: _____

Name of Institution: _____

Name of Contact at the Institution: - Please provide the name and telephone number of the person at the institution who officials from CCJS could call if they have any questions about the survey data submitted or require any follow-up information.

Name: _____

Telephone number: _____

CANADIAN CENTRE FOR JUSTICE STATISTICS:
STATISTICAL PROFILE OF NEW REMAND ADMISSIONS

NOTE: A separate survey form is to be completed for each person who is:

- . A PURE REMAND on admission to the institution OR who's status changes to PURE REMAND at sometime during his/her stay at the institution in the period from April 1 through June 30, 1985.

PURE REMAND

- . PURE REMAND means that the person is remanded in custody by order of the court and that Form 8 - Warrant for Committal OR Form 14 - Warrant of Remand is the only reason for detention.
- . For the purposes of this survey, the term "Time of Admission" refers to both at the time of new admission OR at the time that change to PURE REMAND status occurs.

INSTRUCTIONS

Most of the items on the survey form are quite straightforward and simply require only that you put an "X" in the appropriate box(es). However, a few items are a bit more complicated. Please read the instruction manual (attached) carefully and follow the procedures described in it.

THREE-MONTH STATISTICAL PROFILE:
INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE SURVEY FORM AND CODES
TO BE USED FOR RECORDING CERTAIN INFORMATION

1. Name of Jurisdiction

- . Each survey form already has a 2-digit code for your province/territory in the 2 boxes provided for this item.

2. Name of Admitting Institution

- . Look at Appendix 1 (attached to end of instructions) and identify the 3-digit code for your institution.
- . Record the 3-digit code for your institution in the 3 boxes provided for item 2. Use this same 3-digit code in conjunction with item 2 on every survey form that you complete.

3. Person's Name

- . Print the person's surname - the boxes provide space for you to record up to the first 20 letters.
- . Print the person's given name - the boxes provide space for you to record up to the first 10 letters.
- . Print the person's middle initial in the box provided.

4. Person's F.P.S. Number

- . Record the person's F.P.S. number in the 7 boxes provided.
- . LEAVE BLANK if the person does not have an F.P.S. number or if this information is not available to you.

5. Date of Admission

- . Record the day of the month using 2 digits (e.g. the 7th day of the month would be recorded as 07) in the boxes provided.
- . Record the month - using the codes shown on the form - in the boxes provided.

6. Was the person on probation at the time of admission?

- . If this information is available to you, indicate whether or not (Yes/No) the person was on probation at the time of admission by putting an "X" in the appropriate box.
- . If this information is not available to you, put an "X" in the "don't know" box.

7. Has the person ever served a jail or prison sentence previously?

- . This question is purposely stated at a general level and does not only refer to previous incarceration(s) in your institution or other institutions in your province/territory. It simply asks about any previous incarceral sentences (provincial or federal) of which you may be aware.
- . Detention in police holding/lock-up facilities (e.g. held in police custody - awaiting initial court appearance - prior to entering your institution as a remand admission) DOES NOT COUNT AS A PREVIOUS JAIL or PRISON SENTENCE.
- . If this information is available to you, indicate whether or not (Yes/No) the person was incarcerated previously by putting an "X" in the appropriate box.
- . If the information is not available to you, put an "X" in the "don't know" box.

8. Status of Show Cause/Bail Hearing at Time of Admission

- . Persons are sometimes admitted to correctional institutions (under Form 8 or Form 14) by order of the court prior to having a Show Cause/Bail Hearing or prior to its completion.
- . Indicate whether or not (yes or no) these proceedings were completed prior to the time of admission. Put an "X" in the appropriate box.

9. Remand Status Upon Completion of Show Cause/Bail Hearing. Why is the person being remanded in custody?

- . Whether the person is being admitted to your institution prior to or after completion of his/her Show Cause/Bail Hearing, please indicate what the person's remand status was after the completion of the Show Cause/Bail Hearing.
- . Put an "X" in box beside 1 of the 6 "outcomes" listed for item 9 on the survey form.

The next 10 items are intended to capture some basic information about the person's 'social' or personal characteristics. It is expected that data for most of these items are available on all persons included in this survey across all 12 jurisdictions. Collecting some of this information may require you to ask the inmate questions which you do not routinely ask as part of the admission process. Please try to obtain the information for the items in this survey. We recognize that information for some items is only available in certain jurisdictions. Nevertheless, we are using a standardized survey form which includes all of the items.

10. Sex

- . Use the boxes shown on the survey form to record the person's sex.

11. Date of Birth

. Record the information for the persons date of birth in the same order (day-month-year) as shown on the form.

. Record 2 digits for the day of month.

. Record 2 digits for the month - following the codes below

01 January	07 July
02 February	08 August
03 March	09 September
04 April	10 October
05 May	11 November
06 June	12 December

. Record the last 2 digits of the year of birth (e.g. 1948 would be recorded as 48).

12. Marital Status

. Use the codes shown on the form to record the person's marital status in the box provided.

13 and 14. Racial Origin (General and Specific)

Existing information systems in all jurisdictions (except Quebec) are designed to identify the racial or "ethnic" origin of persons admitted in to correctional institutions. However, the actual categories or labels associated with this data element and the precision of the categories currently used is not standardized across jurisdictions.

For the purposes of this survey, we would like you to provide this information in two separate forms.

First . Item 13 asks you to categorize each person as either Native or Non-Native

. The category of **Native** includes Status or Registered Indians, Non-Status or Non-Registered Indians, Metis and Inuit.

. The category of **Non-Native** includes all other racial/ethnic origins.

Second . Item 14 asks you to assign each person to one of the 9 categories shown on the form and record the code in the box provided. The categories are:

- | | |
|--------------|----------------------------|
| 1 Caucasian | 5 Status/Registered Indian |
| 2 Negroid | 6 Non-Status Indian |
| 3 Oriental | 7 Metis |
| 4 Other | 8 Inuit |
| 9 Don't know | |

Items 15 and 16 deal with the person's education. The first item refers to general schooling from grades 1 to 13, while the second item asks you to identify any additional education or training.

15. Education - General Schooling

. Record the highest grade completed by the person.

. If the person has had NO FORMAL SCHOOLING, enter the code '00' in the boxes provided.

16. Education - Additional Schooling/Training

. Use the boxes provided on the form to identify ("X") information about any additional schooling or training that the person has had.

- . If the person has more than one type of additional schooling/training, put an "X" in as many boxes as needed.

17. Employment Status at Time of Admission

- . Use the boxes shown on the survey form to record ("X") the person's employment status at time of admission in the box provided.
- . Employed includes full and part-time employment.
- . Student includes full or part-time student but, if the person is a part-time student and is also employed, then, code as "employed".
- . The other category would be used for persons who are retired, 'housewives', pensioners, etc.

18. Language(s) Spoken

- . Place an "X" in as many boxes as needed to indicate which language(s) is spoken by the person.

19. Medical Problems at Time of Admission

- . Place an "X" in as many boxes as needed to indicate which - if any - medical problems the person has at time of admission.

20. Information about Charges (at Time of Admission) Specified on Form 8 or Form 14

- . Completing this item requires that you record 4 pieces of information about each offence for which a charge(s) has been laid - at the time of admission.
- . First, record the number of charges or "counts" for each offence.

- . Second, record the exact description of the offence (e.g. if the person is charged under C.C. 294(a) you would record "theft over \$200" rather than just "theft").
- . Third, Put an "X" in 1 of the 4 boxes provided to identify the OFFENCE CODE - whether the offence is a CC = Criminal Code, PS = Provincial Statute, FS = Federal Statute or MB = Municipal By-law.
- . Four, record the exact Section, Sub-Section and Paragraph of the offence (e.g. if the person is charged with theft over \$200, you would enter "294" for the Section and "(a)" for the Sub-Section.
- . If the person is charged with more than 10 separate offences, please try to use the 10 spaces provided on the form for recording information about the 10 most serious offences.

As you know, the data for this survey are only being collected for persons who are defined as new 'pure remand admissions'. In addition to determining that the institution's only hold reason is a Form 8 or Form 14, it is important for us to measure the person's 'length of stay'. For the purposes of this study, 'length of stay' will be measured as the time from date of admission to date that the person's pure remand status is terminated. Ending the stay as a pure remand could involve any of the events identified in item 22. It is important that you indicate - as precisely as possible - on what date and why the person's status as a pure remand inmate ended.

21. Date on Which Pure Remand Status Ends

NOTE:

- . Remember that PURE REMAND means that Form 8 or Form 14 is the only reason for detaining the person (See NOTE on front sheet of instructions). Therefore, if a person is released, changes to SENTENCED status, escapes, etc., his/her PURE REMAND status ends. However, there is one exception to this rule that we would like you to follow in determining when PURE REMAND status is terminated.
- . If a person's PURE REMAND status is interrupted by a short jail sentence (i.e., the person's PURE REMAND status changes to SENTENCED to a term with a Warrant Expiry Date of 10 days or less) or the person escapes but is re-captured within 10 days, DO NOT USE THIS AS A BASIS FOR TERMINATION OF PURE REMAND STATUS. Continue to treat the person as a PURE REMAND for the purposes of this survey.

- . If the Warrant(s) of Committal specifies more than 10 days or the escape involves more than 10 days, then, complete items 21 to 23 AND fill out a new survey form for the person when his/her status changes back to PURE REMAND.
- . All survey forms must be completed and sent to your provincial co-ordinator for the study no later than September 1. If a person - for whom a survey form was started - is still being detained as a pure remand at midnight on August 31, code the day as '99' and the month as '99' for item 21.
- . Record the day (always using 2 digits) and month (codes are shown on the survey form) in the boxes provided.

22. Reason for Pure Remand Status Ending

- . Use the 12 categories shown on the survey form to identify the reason for pure remand status ending
- . Place an "X" in the box beside the statement which is the most accurate release or termination reason.

23. THE SENTENCE IMPOSED RE: Charge(s) for Which the Person was Remanded in Custody

- . If the person was NOT SENTENCED, on any of the charge(s) specified on Form 8 or Form 14, put an "X" in the box beside NOT APPLICABLE for item 23 on the survey form.
- . If you identified SENTENCED on all or some charge(s) as the reason for pure remand status ending, please record as much information as possible about the sentence imposed by using as many boxes as needed under item 23 on the survey form.
- . First, use boxes in front of each sentence component to identify all of the different parts of the sentence imposed.
- . Second, record the length of the jail/prison sentence imposed and/or term of probation and/or the amount of the fine in the boxes provided.

NOTE: . count one month as 30 days

. count one year as 365 days

. RIGHT JUSTIFY all entries in these boxes. For example, you would:

- Code a 1-month term of probation as '0030'

- Code a 2-month jail term as '060'

- Code a fine of \$500.00 as '00500'

APPENDIX B

**ADDITIONAL STATISTICAL DATA ON
CUSTODIAL REMANDS**

TABLE B-1
DISTRIBUTION OF INMATES BY SEX AND RACIAL ORIGIN

Jurisdiction	Non-Native						Native					
	Total Number	Male		Female		Male		Female		Unknown		
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Nfld.	40	37	93	2	5	1	3	0	0	0	0	
P.E.I.	25	21	84	2	8	2	8	0	0	0	0	
N.S.	299	264	88	14	5	14	5	0	0	7	2	
N.B.	173	141	82	16	9	15	9	0	0	1	1	
Que.	4,630	4,202	91	309	7	82	2	11	0	26	1	
Ont.	6,049	5,224	86	477	8	304	5	44	1	0	0	
Man.	475	212	45	14	3	201	42	33	7	15	3	
Sask.	452	173	38	1	0	255	56	19	4	4	1	
Alta.	2,785	1,888	68	194	7	558	20	127	5	18	1	
B.C.	1,161	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,161	100	
Yuk.	28	15	54	0	0	12	43	1	4	0	0	
NWT.	94	14	15	2	2	77	82	1	1	0	0	
Canada	16,211	12,191	75	1,031	6	1,521	9	236	1	1,232	8	

TABLE B-2
DISTRIBUTION OF INMATES BY AGE AND RACIAL ORIGIN
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

Jurisdiction	Total Number	0-18 %	19-20 %	21-22 %	23-25 %	26-30 %	Over 30 %	Unknown %
Nfld.								
Native	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Native	39	8	8	15	28	13	28	0
P.E.I.								
Native	2	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Non-Native	23	26	4	13	9	4	43	0
N.S.								
Native	14	0	0	43	21	14	21	0
Non-Native	278	8	6	15	19	21	29	2
Unknown	7	0	0	29	57	0	14	0
N.B.								
Native	15	7	7	13	13	7	47	7
Non-Native	157	10	5	14	12	17	31	11
Unknown	1	0	0	0	100	0	0	0
Que.								
Native	93	4	13	19	16	23	25	0
Non-Native	4,511	1	14	13	18	21	32	0
Unknown	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Ont.								
Native	348	13	19	11	14	16	27	0
Non-Native	5,701	10	15	13	15	18	29	0
Man.								
Native	234	9	7	10	16	24	31	3
Non-Native	226	13	8	19	15	18	26	1
Unknown	15	0	13	13	0	53	20	0
Sask.								
Native	274	13	8	12	18	20	27	3
Non-Native	174	10	5	18	18	18	29	1
Unknown	4	25	25	0	25	0	25	0
Alta.								
Native	685	10	15	13	16	16	31	0
Non-Native	2,082	11	12	12	15	21	30	0
Unknown	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
B.C.								
Native	171	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-Native	990	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yuk.								
Native	13	0	8	8	23	23	31	8
Non-Native	15	7	0	7	20	20	47	0
NWT								
Native	78	17	9	12	26	8	21	9
Non-Native	16	0	13	13	13	19	38	6
Canada *								
Native	1,757	11	13	13	16	18	29	1
Non-Native	13,222	7	14	13	16	19	30	0
Unknown	71	1	4	6	8	11	7	62

* Note: Canada figures are calculated from the data that eleven of the jurisdictions who could provide age breakdowns based on ethnicity. These data could not be assembled for British Columbia.

TABLE 8-3
A MORE DETAILED EXAMINATION OF INMATES' RACIAL ORIGIN
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

Jurisdiction	Percent of Sample			Percent of Natives		
	Non-Native	Native	Status Indian	Non-Status Indian	Metis	Inuit
Nfld.	97	3	0	0	0	100
P.E.I.	92	8	50	0	50	0
N.S.	95	5	86	7	7	0
N.B.	91	9	50	33	17	0
Que.	98	2	14	..	0	86
Ont.	94	6	..	..	..	..
Man.	51	49	56	17	27	0
Sask.	39	61	60	22	18	0
Alta.	75	25	44	7	49	0
B.C.	85	15	..	..	..	..
Yuk.	54	46	83	17	0	0
NWT	17	83	28	13	16	43
Canada	88	12	..	..	..	..

TABLE B-4
INMATE CHARACTERISTICS - MARITAL STATUS
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

Jurisdiction	Marital Status						Living	
	Total Number	Single	Married	Widowed	Separated	Divorced	Common Law	Unknown Number
Nfld.	40	73	18	0	3	0	8	0
P.E.I.	25	68	4	4	4	8	12	1
N.S.	299	70	10	1	4	6	9	6
N.B.	173	61	13	1	8	6	11	1
Que.	4,630	81	8	1	3	7	..	16
Ont.	6,049	73	14	1	5	3	4	47
Man.	475	61	11	1	6	5	17	5
Sask.	452	51	9	1	5	4	31	1
Alta.	2,785	60	12	1	6	12	14	18
B.C.	1,161	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yuk.	28	68	14	4	4	0	11	0
NWT.	94	76	8	0	3	0	13	7
Canada	16,211	72	12	1	5	5	6	1,263

Note: Missing data - unknown - are not included in percentage distributions.

TABLE B-5
INMATE CHARACTERISTICS - EDUCATION
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

Jurisdiction	Number of Years of School					Unknown Number
	Total Number	0-5	6-8	9-12	13 or more	
Newfoundland	40	5	30	65	0	0
Prince Edward Island	25	4	50	46	0	1
Nova Scotia	299	9	30	60	1	9
New Brunswick	173	8	27	65	1	0
Quebec	4,630	..	..	..	..	..
Ontario	6,049	4	15	74	7	140
Manitoba	475	8	25	67	0	1
Saskatchewan	452	11	31	57	1	7
Alberta	2,785	3	14	82	1	0
British Columbia	1,161	..	..	..	..	..
Yukon	28	4	26	70	0	1
Northwest Territories	94	23	47	30	0	30
Canada	16,211	4	17	75	4	5,980

Note: Missing data - unknown - are not included in percentage distributions.

TABLE B-6
 INMATE CHARACTERISTICS - EMPLOYMENT STATUS AT THE TIME OF
 ADMISSION TO THE INSTITUTION
 (PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

Jurisdiction	Employment Status					
	Total Number	Unemployed	Employed	Student	Other	Unknown Number
Nfld.	40	89	3	8	0	2
P.E.I.	25	71	29	0	0	0
N.S.	299	66	33	1	0	11
N.B.	173	84	13	1	1	2
Que.	4,630	..	..	..	..	..
Ont.	6,049	51	49	..	..	2,417
Man.	475	74	22	2	2	29
Sask.	452	67	30	3	0	38
Alta.	2,785	54	45	1	..	741
B.C.	1,161	..	..	..	..	..
Yuk.	28	79	21	0	0	0
NWT.	94	74	20	3	3	7
Canada	16,211	55	44	1	0	9,039

Note: Missing data - unknown - are not included in percentage distributions.

TABLE B-7
INMATES' PREVIOUS CONTACT - PROBATION AND JAIL - WITH THE CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

Yes - Previous Contact *

Jurisdiction	Total Number	On Probation At Admission		Previous Custodial Sentence		On probation And Previous Custodial Sentence	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Newfoundland	40	5	13	28	70	5	13
Prince Edward Island	25	11	44	17	68	7	28
Nova Scotia	299	59	20	191	64	45	15
New Brunswick	173	58	34	132	76	48	28
Quebec	4,630	..	..	3,366	73	..	..
Ontario	6,049	1,372	23	3,885	64	..	..
Manitoba	475	95	20	311	65	68	14
Saskatchewan	452	8	2	322	71	5	1
Alberta	2,785	..	..	2,138	77	..	..
British Columbia	1,161	..	..	808	70	..	..
Yukon	28	9	32	21	75	9	32
Northwest Territories	94	19	20	65	69	16	17
Canada	16,211	..	..	11,284	70	..	..

*Note: The "Previous Contact" groups in the table are not mutually exclusive - any particular case could appear in all three groups. Percent values are based on total number of cases in each jurisdiction.

TABLE B-8

INMATE'S RACIAL ORIGIN AND PREVIOUS CONTACT - PROBATION AND JAIL - WITH THE CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

Jurisdiction	Total Number	On Probation		Previous Jail		Probation Jail		No Contact or unknown	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Nfld.									
Native	1	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	0
Non-Native	39	5	13	27	69	5	13	12	31
P.E.I.									
Native	2	0	0	2	100	0	0	0	0
Non-Native	23	11	48	15	65	7	30	4	17
N.S.									
Native	14	6	43	12	86	6	43	2	14
Non-Native	278	51	18	175	63	37	13	89	32
Unknown	7	2	29	4	57	2	29	3	43
N.B.									
Native	15	4	27	13	87	3	20	1	7
Non-Native	157	54	34	118	75	45	29	30	19
Unknown	1	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	0
Que.									
Native	93	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-Native	4,511	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unknown	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ont.									
Native	348	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-Native	5,701	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Man.									
Native	234	51	22	168	72	39	17	54	23
Non-Native	226	42	19	132	58	27	12	79	34
Unknown	15	2	13	10	67	2	13	5	33
Sask.									
Native	274	5	2	221	81	4	1	52	19
Non-Native	174	3	2	98	56	1	1	74	43
Unknown	4	0	0	3	75	0	0	1	25
Alta.									
Native	685	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-Native	2,082	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unknown	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.C.									
Native	171	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-Native	990	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yuk.									
Native	13	4	31	5	38	9	69	4	31
Non-Native	15	5	33	12	80	5	33	3	20
N.W.T.									
Native	78	17	22	56	72	14	18	19	24
Non-Native	16	2	13	9	56	2	13	7	44
Canada *									
Native	631	87	14	478	76	75	12	132	31
Non-Native	928	173	19	586	63	129	14	298	32
Unknown	27	4	15	18	67	4	15	9	33

- * Notes - 1. entries in this table are based on 1,586 cases from eight jurisdictions. These data could not be assembled for Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia.
2. The categories for "Previous Contact with the Corrections System" are not mutually exclusive.

TABLE B-9
AGE OF INMATES HAVING SERVED A JAIL OR PRISON SENTENCE PREVIOUSLY
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

Jurisdiction	Age Group						
	Total Number	0-18	19-20	21-22	23-25	26-30	30 +
Newfoundland	28	11	7	21	32	14	14
Prince Edward Island	17	24	6	18	6	12	35
Nova Scotia	187	7	6	19	24	20	24
New Brunswick	117	9	5	14	15	19	38
Quebec	3,366	0	10	13	20	23	34
Ontario	3,885	9	17	14	16	18	26
Manitoba	305	5	6	14	15	26	34
Saskatchewan	315	9	7	16	21	21	25
Alberta	2,138	10	12	13	16	19	29
British Columbia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yukon	21	5	5	5	24	19	43
Northwest Territories	62	6	10	16	31	6	31
Canada	10,441	6	13	14	18	20	29

TABLE B-10
STATUS OF SHOW CAUSE/BAIL HEARING AT TIME OF ADMISSION AND
LENGTH OF STAY ON REMAND STATUS

Length of Stay (days)	Status of Show Cause/Bail Hearing					
	Complete		Not Complete		Unknown	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0-2	43	23	294	35	155	28
3-7	51	28	277	33	157	28
8-29	42	23	155	18	146	26
30-89	15	8	73	9	62	11
90-150	4	2	9	1	5	1
Unknown	30	16	37	4	31	6

Note: Entries in this table are based on 1,586 cases from eight jurisdictions. These data could not be assembled for Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia.

TABLE B-11
STATUS OF SHOW CAUSE/BAIL HEARING AT TIME OF ADMISSION AND REASON FOR
TERMINATION OF CUSTODIAL REMAND STATUS

<u>Termination Reason</u>	Status of Show Cause/Bail Hearing					
	Completed		Not Completed		Unknown	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Sentenced - Term of incarceration	78	13	345	58	171	29
Sentenced - Non-custodial disposition	5	8	46	74	11	18
Released at Court - <u>Remand status</u> in the community	47	10	254	54	171	36
Other reason	19	7	131	50	112	42
Unknown	36	18	69	35	91	46

Note: Entries in this table are based on 1,586 cases from eight jurisdictions. These data could not be assembled for Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia.

TABLE B-12
REASON FOR CUSTODIAL REMAND AND LENGTH OF STAY ON REMAND STATUS

Reason	Length of Stay (Days)											
	0-2		3-7		8-29		30-89		90-150		Unknown	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Bail not granted	32	15	50	23	60	28	35	16	7	3	31	14
Bail set - conditions not met	42	44	29	30	14	15	3	3	2	2	6	6
No application for interim release	54	32	62	36	35	21	13	8	0	0	6	4
Bail granted - then rescinded	4	31	4	31	2	15	2	15	0	0	1	8
Other reason	61	38	51	32	27	17	17	11	0	0	5	3
Unknown	299	32	289	31	205	22	80	9	9	1	49	5

Note: Entries in this table are based on 1,586 cases from eight jurisdictions. These data could not be assembled for Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia.

TABLE B-13
 MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE - DISTRIBUTION 1 AND INMATES' PREVIOUS CONTACT -
 PROBATION AND JAIL - WITH THE CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

Previous Contact		Most Serious Offence							
		Total	Serious Violent	Serious	Theft	Assault	Motor Vehicle /CCC	Other	Unknown
On probation at admission	No.	1,636	154	753	405	198	21	88	17
	%	21	18	25	23	23	7	18	10
Previous custodial sentence	No.	4,971	537	2,070	1,216	596	150	289	113
	%	65	63	67	68	70	49	59	69
On probation and previous custo- dial sentence	No.	203	24	95	38	28	5	10	3
	%	13	11	14	11	14	6	14	9
No Contact or unknown	No.	439	74	174	87	57	19	20	8
	%	28	35	26	26	29	24	27	25
Total*	(1)	7,635	859	3,074	1,796	850	305	489	163
	(2)	1,586	214	657	337	195	78	73	32

* Note: Totals in row 1 contain cases from nine jurisdictions. These are Newfoundland Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan Yukon and Northwest Territories. The percentages calculated in the two categories of "Previous Contact" - 'On Probation at Admission' and 'Previous Custodial Sentence' - are based on these totals.

Totals in row 2 contain cases from eight jurisdictions. These are Newfoundland Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Yukon and Northwest Territories. The percentages calculated in the two categories of "Previous Contact" - 'On Probation and Previous custodial Sentence' and 'No Contact or Unknown' - are based on these totals.

TABLE B-14
MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE - DISTRIBUTION 2 AND INMATES' PREVIOUS CONTACT-
PROBATION AND JAIL - WITH THE CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

		Most Serious Offence							
<u>Previous Contact</u>		Total	Against Person	Against Property	Breach Court Order	Drugs NCA/FDA	Motor Vehicle /CCC	Other	Unknown
On probation	No.	1,636	441	810	208	78	21	61	17
at admission	%	21	19	24	28	16	7	18	10
Previous cus-	No.	4,971	1,414	2,331	521	236	150	206	113
todial sentence	%	65	62	70	70	47	49	60	69
On probation and	No.	203	60	89	30	7	5	9	3
previous custo-	%	13	12	13	23	8	6	15	9
dial sentence									
No Contact or	No.	439	153	173	31	39	19	16	8
unknown	%	28	31	25	24	43	24	26	25
Total*	(1)	7,635	2,269	3,314	742	499	304	344	163
	(2)	1,586	491	705	129	90	78	61	32

*Note: Totals in row 1 contain cases from nine jurisdictions. These are Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Yukon and Northwest Territories. The percentages calculated in the two categories of "Previous Contact" - 'On Probation at Admission' and 'Previous Custodial Sentence' - are based on these totals.

Totals in row 2 contain cases from eight jurisdictions. These are Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Yukon and Northwest Territories. The percentages calculated in the two categories of "Previous Contact" - 'On Probation and Previous Custodial Sentence' and 'No Contact or Unknown' - are based on these totals.

TABLE B-15
 LENGTH OF STAY ON REMAND STATUS AND MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE - DISTRIBUTION 1
 (PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

Most Serious Offence

Length of stay (Days)		Total	Most Serious Offence						
			Serious Violent	Serious	Theft	Assault	Motor Vehicle /CCC	Other	Unknown
0-2	No.	3,048	209	1,142	771	390	206	280	50
	%	40	24	37	43	41	68	57	31
3-7	No.	1,865	179	785	460	236	57	115	33
	%	24	21	26	26	25	19	24	20
8-29	No.	1,448	202	649	333	176	19	44	25
	%	19	24	21	19	19	6	9	15
30-89	No.	699	136	310	136	86	8	14	9
	%	9	16	10	8	9	3	3	6
90-150	No.	95	35	41	9	7	1	1	1
	%	1	4	1	1	1	0	0	1
Unknown	No.	480	98	147	87	55	14	34	45
	%	6	11	5	5	6	5	7	28
Total	No.	7,635	859	3,074	1,796	950	305	488	163
	%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note: Entries in this table are based on 1,586 cases from eight jurisdictions plus 6,049 cases from Ontario. These data could not be assembled for Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia.

TABLE B-16
REASON FOR TERMINATION OF CUSTODIAL REMAND AND
MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE - DISTRIBUTION 1

Most Serious Offence

Termination Reason		Total	Serious Violent	Serious	Theft	Assault	Motor Vehicle /CCC	Other	Unknown
Sentenced - term of incarceration	No.	594	73	254	130	70	32	27	8
	%	100	12	43	22	12	5	5	1
Sentenced - non-custodial disposition	No.	62	4	21	15	10	3	8	1
	%	100	6	34	24	16	5	13	2
Release at court - Remand Status in the community	No.	472	56	196	118	53	21	21	7
	%	100	12	42	25	11	4	4	1
Other reason	No.	262	30	108	51	40	15	11	7
	%	100	11	41	19	15	6	4	3
Unknown	No.	196	51	78	23	22	7	6	9
	%	100	26	40	12	11	4	3	5
Total	No.	1,586	214	657	337	195	78	73	32
	%	100	13	41	21	12	5	5	2

*Note: Entries in this table are based on 1,586 cases from eight jurisdictions. These data could not be assembled for Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia.

TABLE B-17
 LENGTH OF STAY ON REMAND STATUS AND MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE - DISTRIBUTION 2
 (PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)*

Most Serious Offence

Length of stay (Days)		Total	Against Person	Against Property	Breach Court Order	Drugs NCA/ FDA	Motor Vehicle /CCC	Other	Unknown
0-2	No.	3,048	761	1,203	415	214	206	199	50
	%	40	34	36	56	43	68	58	31
3-7	No.	1,865	526	844	206	124	57	75	33
	%	24	23	25	28	25	19	22	20
8-29	No.	1,448	479	749	72	74	19	30	25
	%	19	21	23	10	15	6	9	15
30-89	No.	699	278	332	13	48	8	11	9
	%	9	12	10	2	10	3	3	6
90-150	No.	95	48	32	1	11	1	1	1
	%	1	2	1	0	2	0	0	1
Unknown	No.	480	177	154	35	28	13	28	45
	%	6	8	5	5	6	4	8	28
Total	No.	7,635	2,269	3,314	742	499	304	344	163
	%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

*Note: Entries in this table are based on 1,586 cases from eight jurisdictions plus 6,049 cases from Ontario. These data could not be assembled for Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia.

TABLE B-18
REASON FOR TERMINATION OF CUSTODIAL REMAND AND
MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE - DISTRIBUTION 2*

		Most Serious Offence							
<u>Termination Reason</u>		Total	Against Person	Against Property	Breach Court Order	Drugs NCA/FDA	Motor Vehicle /CCC	Other	Unknown
Sentenced	No.	594	174	288	47	20	32	25	8
- term	%	100	29	48	8	3	5	4	1
Sentenced -non-custodial disposition	No.	62	16	27	6	2	3	7	1
	%	100	26	44	10	3	5	11	2
Released at court	No.	472	135	220	35	40	21	14	7
- <u>Remand Status</u>	%	100	29	47	7	8	4	3	1
in the community									
Other reason	No.	262	86	108	28	9	15	9	7
	%	100	33	41	11	3	6	3	3
Unknown	No.	196	80	62	13	19	7	6	9
	%	100	41	32	7	10	4	3	5
Total	No.	1,586	491	705	129	90	78	61	32
	%	100	31	44	8	6	5	4	2

Note: Entries in this table are based on 1,586 cases from eight jurisdictions. These

TABLE B-19
REASON FOR TERMINATION OF CUSTODIAL REMAND AND
LENGTH OF STAY ON CUSTODIAL REMAND

Termination Reason	Length of Stay (Days)													
	Total		0-2		3-7		8-29		30-89		90-150		Unknown	
	No. %		No. %		No. %		No. %		No. %		No. %		No. %	
<u>Sentenced</u> - term of incarceration	1,869	24	404	13	537	29	621	43	241	34	27	28	84	18
<u>Sentenced</u> - non-custodial disposition	88	1	29	1	23	1	19	1	12	2	1	1	4	1
<u>Released at court - Remand Status</u> in the community	2,334	31	1,371	45	572	31	266	18	74	11	11	12	40	8
Other Reason	2,227	29	1,144	38	588	32	282	19	146	21	9	9	58	12
Unknown	1,072	14	100	3	145	8	260	18	226	32	47	49	294	61
Total	7,635	100	3,048	100	1,865	100	1,448	100	699	100	95	100	480	100

Note: Entries in this table are based on 1,586 cases from eight jurisdictions plus 6,049 case from Ontario. These data could not be assembled for Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia.

APPENDIX C

ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION ON REMAND FACILITIES IN CANADA

This appendix includes:

- ° A brief description of the institutional system in each jurisdiction; and,
- ° A write-up and profile of selected institutions holding remand inmates.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

In Newfoundland and Labrador adult correctional services are provided by the Adult Corrections Division, Department of Justice. Unlike all other jurisdictions in Canada, Newfoundland has the responsibility for all sentenced offenders regardless of sentence length. However, the majority of offenders receiving federal sentences are transferred to the federal system.

Adult Corrections operate five secure custody facilities, two pre-trial detention centres and one open facility. Her Majesty's Penitentiary, a high security facility, remains the major correctional institution. All federal inmates, long term provincial inmates and the majority of custodial remand cases are housed in the jail. Information pertaining to Her Majesty's Penitentiary can be found in this section. R.C.M.P. detachments, two correctional lockup facilities and two correctional institutions (Newfoundland/Labrador C.C. for Women and the Labrador C.C.) also house remand inmates as well as lockup prisoners.

INSTITUTION PROFILE

FACILITY: Her Majesty's Penitentiary

JURISDICTION: Newfoundland

SUMMARY OBSERVATIONS:

Her Majesty's Penitentiary, located in St. John's, is the primary correctional facility in the province. Originally constructed in 1859 and partially modernized in 1981, this is the only medium security institution for sentenced and remand male prisoners in the province.

Receiving all admissions from the Avalon Peninsula, long-term remand and special management inmates from all other regions, Her Majesty's Penitentiary is also the facility which accommodates federal prisoners, including those remaining in the province as well as those awaiting transfer to a federal penitentiary. Federal and remanded inmates are kept separate from the rest of the prison population. The Centre does not accommodate female or lockup prisoners. The facility has a normal capacity of 152, of which 96 beds were added in 1981.

TOTAL CAPACITY: 152

INDIVIDUAL CELLS: 152
DORMITORY BEDS: _____

CAPACITY CURRENTLY IN USE: 152

MAXIMUM INMATE COUNT IN LAST FIVE YEARS: _____

SPECIAL CELLS/AREAS: # PSYCHIATRIC OBSERVATION: 5
PROTECTIVE CUSTODY/ISOLATION: 5
SEGREGATION : 5
HOSPITAL/INFIRMARY: 5
OTHER (please specify): Intermittent - 14

ARE THESE SPECIAL AREAS INCLUDED IN THE TOTAL CAPACITY? No

YEAR INSTITUTION CONSTRUCTED: 1859

HAVE THERE BEEN ANY MAJOR ADDITIONS OR RENOVATIONS TO THE INSTITUTION SINCE IT WAS CONSTRUCTED? IF SO, PLEASE NOTE BRIEF DESCRIPTION BELOW:

In 1981, a new multi-story wing was added comprised of 6, 16-bed living units, 5 segregation and 5 P.C. cells plus 2 hospital beds.

PLEASE DESCRIBE THE CENTRE DESIGN: 4 stories, 2 living units on each of 3 levels, P.C. and segregation units on bottom level, control centre on each floor, secure custody.

PLEASE DESCRIBE THE CENTRE LOCATION (how far from police, court, etc.):
Within 1 mile of criminal courts and police.

NOTE WHICH AREAS ARE FOUND IN THE CENTRE:

<u> </u> x GYMNASIUM	<u> </u> x WEIGHT ROOM	<u> </u> x OUTSIDE YARD
<u> </u> HOBBY/SHOPS	<u> </u> x CLASSROOMS	<u> </u> x LIBRARY
<u> </u> CANTEEN	<u> </u> x DAY ROOM	<u> </u> OTHER

PLEASE DESCRIBE TELEPHONE ACCESS AVAILABLE TO REMAND PRISONERS: Remand inmates have access to phones in living units. Calls to lawyers may be made at any reasonable time while other calls are limited to 3 per week.

WHAT TYPES OF INMATES ARE HOUSED IN THE CENTRE?

<u>x</u> REMAND	<u>x</u> IMMIGRATION HOLD
<u>x</u> SENTENCED	<u> </u> DETENTION (LOCK-UP)
<u>x</u> FEDERAL INMATE	<u> </u> OTHER

ARE FEMALES HELD AT THE CENTRE? No HOW MANY BEDS?

APPROX. AVERAGE DAILY COUNT OVER LAST YEAR: 119.7
 11.2 % REMAND
 88.8 % SENTENCED

APPROX. # OF PEOPLE TAKEN TO COURT EACH DAY FROM THE CENTRE: 2-3

HOW ARE INMATES MOVED TO THE CENTRE AND BY WHOM? Police escort in vehicle.

HOW ARE INMATES MOVED TO COURT FROM THE CENTRE AND BY WHOM? Police escort in vehicle.

WHAT WAS THE TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET FOR THE CENTRE? 4,192,600
- FOR WHAT FISCAL YEAR? 84/85

WHAT % OF THE TOTAL BUDGET WAS DEVOTED TO SALARIES? 80%

DOES THE ABOVE TOTAL BUDGET FIGURE INCLUDE \$ FOR FACILITY RENT AND/OR MAINTENANCE? No

HOW ARE REQUESTS FOR CAPITAL ENHANCEMENTS AND NEW CONSTRUCTION HANDLED?
Through the normal budgetary process of preparing estimates. Public works and services request funds based on identified priorities.

STAFF NUMBERS:

	<u>PERMANENT STAFF</u>	<u>TEMP./CASUAL STAFF</u>	<u>TOTAL STAFF</u>
LINE SECURITY	<u>92</u>	<u>Nil</u>	<u>92</u>
OTHER STAFF	<u>19</u>	<u>Nil</u>	<u>19</u>
TOTAL STAFF	<u>111</u>	<u>Nil</u>	<u>111</u>

DESCRIBE THE TRAINING FOR NEW STAFF MEMBERS AT THE INSTITUTION: 7 weeks pre-employment training, 8 days training in reality therapy, riot control squad training, weapons, crisis management (hostage), simulations, standard management training (approx. 10 days per yr. for each staff member).

PLEASE DESCRIBE VISITING REGULATIONS FOR REMANDED PRISONERS: Remand prisoners are entitled to 3 visits per week excluding legal counsel.

ARE ANY WORK PROGRAMS OR OPPORTUNITIES AVAILABLE TO REMAND PRISONERS? No

ARE ANY PRETRIAL SERVICES OFFERED TO REMANDEES AND BY WHOM? No

PLEASE DESCRIBE BRIEFLY HOW PROGRAM OPPORTUNITIES DIFFER FOR SENTENCED AND REMANDED INMATES: Remand inmates have access only to recreational program facilities.

PLEASE ADD ANY ADDITIONAL COMMENTS YOU FEEL ARE RELEVANT TO THE DESCRIPTION OF THE CENTRE:

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

In Prince Edward Island, adult correctional services are provided by the Department of Justice. The Corrections Division of the Department is responsible for the delivery of custodial remand services and for the general administration of the province's three institutions. Municipalities share no responsibility for corrections programs in the province and police have no lockup facilities. As a result, the various police departments use provincial facilities for lockup purposes.

The Corrections Division operates three institutions: Prince Edward Island Provincial Correctional Centre, Prince County Jail and King's County Jail. All three accommodate remand prisoners. Prince Edward Island Provincial Correctional Centre is the major correctional facility holding all longer term remand and sentenced prisoners.

INSTITUTION PROFILE

FACILITY: P.E.I. Provincial Correctional Centre

JURISDICTION: Prince Edward Island

SUMMARY OBSERVATIONS:

The P.E.I. Provincial Correctional Centre is a low profile institution built in 1979. Its modern design supports the "open concept" philosophy and affords three levels of custody - minimum, medium and maximum - within one building. Remand inmates are held separate from the larger inmate population in a maximum security setting.

The Centre accomodates all remand inmates held for more than three days as well as sentenced prisoners, federal inmates and lockup cases. The institution also holds female prisoners.

TOTAL CAPACITY: 80INDIVIDUAL CELLS: 80
DORMITORY BEDS: 0CAPACITY CURRENTLY IN USE: 76MAXIMUM INMATE COUNT IN LAST FIVE YEARS: 80

SPECIAL CELLS/AREAS: # PSYCHIATRIC OBSERVATION: 1
PROTECTIVE CUSTODY/ISOLATION: 4
SEGREGATION: 0
HOSPITAL/INFIRMARY: 0
OTHER (please specify): 6 lockup cells

ARE THESE SPECIAL AREAS INCLUDED IN THE TOTAL CAPACITY? Yes

YEAR INSTITUTION CONSTRUCTED: 1978/79

HAVE THERE BEEN ANY MAJOR ADDITIONS OR RENOVATIONS TO THE INSTITUTION SINCE IT WAS CONSTRUCTED? IF SO, PLEASE NOTE BRIEF DESCRIPTION BELOW:

No

PLEASE DESCRIBE THE CENTRE DESIGN: Three classification male security areas - medium, maximum and minimum. One four-cell Female unit. Six lock-up cells. Open living design.

PLEASE DESCRIBE THE CENTRE LOCATION (how far from police, court, etc.):
Located approximately eleven kilometers from Charlottetown.

NOTE WHICH AREAS ARE FOUND IN THE CENTRE:

x GYMNASIUM
x HOBBY/SHOPS
x CANTEEN

WEIGHT ROOM
x CLASSROOMS
 DAY ROOM

x OUTSIDE YARD
x LIBRARY
x OTHER woodwork shop
study area

PLEASE DESCRIBE TELEPHONE ACCESS AVAILABLE TO REMAND PRISONERS: Located in room outside cell area. Available upon request within reasonable hours, or at any time in case of emergency.

WHAT TYPES OF INMATES ARE HOUSED IN THE CENTRE?

<u>x</u>	REMAND	<u>x</u>	IMMIGRATION HOLD
<u>x</u>	SENTENCED	<u>x</u>	DETENTION (LOCK-UP)
<u>x</u>	FEDERAL INMATE	<u>x</u>	OTHER Y.O.A. offenders on detention

ARE FEMALES HELD AT THE CENTRE? Yes

HOW MANY BEDS? 4

APPROX. AVERAGE DAILY COUNT OVER LAST YEAR: 68

5 % REMAND
95 % SENTENCED

APPROX. # OF PEOPLE TAKEN TO COURT EACH DAY FROM THE CENTRE: Avg. 2

HOW ARE INMATES MOVED TO THE CENTRE AND BY WHOM? Police for lock-ups. Centre provides all other escort duties.

HOW ARE INMATES MOVED TO COURT FROM THE CENTRE AND BY WHOM? Correctional Centre does escorting to courts.

WHAT WAS THE TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET FOR THE CENTRE? \$1.85 mil
- FOR WHAT FISCAL YEAR? 1984/85

WHAT % OF THE TOTAL BUDGET WAS DEVOTED TO SALARIES? 81%

DOES THE ABOVE TOTAL BUDGET FIGURE INCLUDE \$ FOR FACILITY RENT AND/OR MAINTENANCE? No

HOW ARE REQUESTS FOR CAPITAL ENHANCEMENTS AND NEW CONSTRUCTION HANDLED?
None

STAFF NUMBERS:

	<u>PERMANENT STAFF</u>	<u>TEMP./CASUAL STAFF</u>	<u>TOTAL STAFF</u>
LINE SECURITY	<u>41</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>49</u>
OTHER STAFF	<u>13</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>21</u>
TOTAL STAFF	<u>54</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>70</u>

DESCRIBE THE TRAINING FOR NEW STAFF MEMBERS AT THE INSTITUTION: Training provided by Civil Service Commission, Police Related Services, Holland College of P.E.I. training programme for Correctional Officers.

PLEASE DESCRIBE VISITING REGULATIONS FOR REMANDED PRISONERS: Maximum security visiting area. Depending on length of remand and extenuating circumstances, a special open visit may be approved.

ARE ANY WORK PROGRAMS OR OPPORTUNITIES AVAILABLE TO REMAND PRISONERS? No. Housekeeping duties only.

ARE ANY PRETRIAL SERVICES OFFERED TO REMANDEES AND BY WHOM? No.

PLEASE DESCRIBE BRIEFLY HOW PROGRAM OPPORTUNITIES DIFFER FOR SENTENCED AND REMANDED INMATES: Programming is scheduled around sentenced inmates only.

PLEASE ADD ANY ADDITIONAL COMMENTS YOU FEEL ARE RELEVANT TO THE DESCRIPTION OF THE CENTRE: Philosophy of the centre is open concept area with three levels of security. Remands are held in the Maximum area.

NOVA SCOTIA

Until recently, the province of Nova Scotia coordinated the delivery of adult correctional services through the Correctional Services Division of the Department of the Attorney General. In September, 1985 a decision was made to transfer ownership and operating responsibility from Nova Scotia municipalities to the provincial government as of April 1, 1986. At present, plans and organizational structures for the provincial takeover are being developed and implemented.

Nova Scotia currently operates five correctional centres and eleven jails which all house remand offenders. R.C.M.P. also maintain lockups as well as use several of the above noted facilities for pre-court detention. The Halifax County Correctional Centre is the largest facility in Nova Scotia and houses the greatest number of remand cases. Details pertaining to this institution can be found in this section. Facilities house varying proportions of lockup prisoners depending upon the availability of local police cells.

INSTITUTION PROFILE

FACILITY: Halifax County Correctional Centre

JURISDICTION: Nova Scotia

SUMMARY OBSERVATIONS:

The Halifax County Correctional Centre is located on a once remote site several miles from downtown Halifax. Both residential and business properties can now be found fairly close to the facility. Other than the perimeter fence, the outside appearance of the Centre is more reminiscent of a highschool than a jail. Closer inspection, however, reveals that the building has been made secure. It is acknowledged that the facility requires a general capital upgrade, however, municipal governments have in the past been unable to provide funds for this purpose.

With a capacity of 188, the facility is the major centre in Nova Scotia and has the highest ratio of remand to sentenced cases of all institutions in the province. Remand inmates requiring maximum security custody and federal inmates are frequently sent to the institution from other facilities. The facility has a functionally separate female block that houses up to 25 sentenced and remand inmates.

TOTAL CAPACITY: 188

INDIVIDUAL CELLS: 108

DORMITORY BEDS: 80

CAPACITY CURRENTLY IN USE: 188

MAXIMUM INMATE COUNT IN LAST FIVE YEARS: 236

SPECIAL CELLS/AREAS: # PSYCHIATRIC OBSERVATION: unknown
 # PROTECTIVE CUSTODY/ISOLATION: unknown
 # SEGREGATION: unknown
 # HOSPITAL/INFIRMARY: 0
 # OTHER (please specify): _____

ARE THESE SPECIAL AREAS INCLUDED IN THE TOTAL CAPACITY? Unknown

YEAR INSTITUTION CONSTRUCTED: unknown

HAVE THERE BEEN ANY MAJOR ADDITIONS OR RENOVATIONS TO THE INSTITUTION SINCE IT WAS CONSTRUCTED? IF SO, PLEASE NOTE BRIEF DESCRIPTION BELOW:
 No

PLEASE DESCRIBE THE CENTRE DESIGN: 2 stories, 2 male cell block areas (1 max. security), and a dormitory section with 13 beds per dorm. Also a female block including dorm. & individual cell bed space.

PLEASE DESCRIBE THE CENTRE LOCATION (how far from police, court, etc.):
 About 2-3 miles from downtown police and courts.

NOTE WHICH AREAS ARE FOUND IN THE CENTRE:

<u> </u> GYMNASIUM	<u> x </u> WEIGHT ROOM	<u> x </u> OUTSIDE YARD
<u> </u> HOBBY/SHOPS	<u> </u> CLASSROOMS	<u> </u> LIBRARY
<u> </u> CANTEEN	<u> </u> DAY ROOM	<u> </u> OTHER

PLEASE DESCRIBE TELEPHONE ACCESS AVAILABLE TO REMAND PRISONERS: Remand inmates have access to telephones upon request. Actual calls are usually made by staff.

WHAT TYPES OF INMATES ARE HOUSED IN THE CENTRE?

<u> x </u> REMAND	<u> x </u> IMMIGRATION HOLD
<u> x </u> SENTENCED	<u> x </u> DETENTION (LOCK-UP)
<u> x </u> FEDERAL INMATE	<u> </u> OTHER

ARE FEMALES HELD AT THE CENTRE? Yes

HOW MANY BEDS? 25APPROX. AVERAGE DAILY COUNT OVER LAST YEAR: 18020 % REMAND80 % SENTENCEDAPPROX. # OF PEOPLE TAKEN TO COURT EACH DAY FROM THE CENTRE: 6

HOW ARE INMATES MOVED TO THE CENTRE AND BY WHOM? O.I.C. sheriffs paid on a piecework basis.

HOW ARE INMATES MOVED TO COURT FROM THE CENTRE AND BY WHOM? O.I.C. sheriffs paid on a piecework basis.

WHAT WAS THE TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET FOR THE CENTRE? 5.5 M
- FOR WHAT FISCAL YEAR? 84/85

WHAT % OF THE TOTAL BUDGET WAS DEVOTED TO SALARIES? 80%

DOES THE ABOVE TOTAL BUDGET FIGURE INCLUDE \$ FOR FACILITY RENT AND/OR MAINTENANCE? No

HOW ARE REQUESTS FOR CAPITAL ENHANCEMENTS AND NEW CONSTRUCTION HANDLED?
Capital requests are submitted to municipal governments funding jails - also special funds are available from the provincial government. New funding arrangements are now being established.

STAFF NUMBERS:

	<u>PERMANENT STAFF</u>	<u>TEMP./CASUAL STAFF</u>	<u>TOTAL STAFF</u>
LINE SECURITY	<u>70</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>72</u>
OTHER STAFF	<u>42</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>42</u>
TOTAL STAFF	<u>112</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>114</u>

DESCRIBE THE TRAINING FOR NEW STAFF MEMBERS AT THE INSTITUTION: Basic orientation to duties for a month by senior correctional officer.

PLEASE DESCRIBE VISITING REGULATIONS FOR REMANDED PRISONERS: Excluding legal counsel, remanded prisoners are entitled to 2 visits per week.

ARE ANY WORK PROGRAMS OR OPPORTUNITIES AVAILABLE TO REMAND PRISONERS? No.

ARE ANY PRETRIAL SERVICES OFFERED TO REMANDEES AND BY WHOM? No.

PLEASE DESCRIBE BRIEFLY HOW PROGRAM OPPORTUNITIES DIFFER FOR SENTENCED AND REMANDED INMATES: Remand inmates have virtually no program options, whereas several programs are available to sentenced inmates.

PLEASE ADD ANY ADDITIONAL COMMENTS YOU FEEL ARE RELEVANT TO THE DESCRIPTION OF THE CENTRE: It is generally recognized that major capital upgrading of the Centre is required.

NEW BRUNSWICK

In New Brunswick, the Correctional Services Department of the Ministry of Justice is responsible for providing correctional programs and facilities for adults and young offenders. The system is comprised of correctional facilities, including two day detention centres, eight provincial jails and one central reformatory. As well, three community correctional centres for adults and one open custody centre for young offenders are operated by the Justice Department.

All correctional centres in New Brunswick are government operated. Seven facilities are used to house remanded prisoners. The largest population of remand cases is found in Saint John Regional Correctional Centre. Details of this institution can be found in this section.

INSTITUTION PROFILE**FACILITY:** Saint John Regional Correctional Centre**JURISDICTION:** New Brunswick**SUMMARY OBSERVATIONS:**

Built in 1981, this facility is located close to an industrial area just outside of Saint John. The facility is a non-fenced, low-profile brick structure and looks like a modern highschool. Windows and doors are of a maximum security level. Most of the facility is on the ground floor, administration on the second floor and program space in the basement. There is a main central control unit as well as peripheral staff observation posts for 22 cells (broken into 2 living units). A living unit consists of a large room with benches and tables and individual cells arranged in a 2-tiered, split-level fashion.

The Centre's footprint is almost star shaped with the living units on the outside radius. It is possible to circulate around the institution by a central corridor that allows access to the cell areas. The corridor encircles office and recreational/gym areas. All cells have an outside window and are large and bright. The two living units share a day room supplied with recreational equipment and chairs. Some double-bunking has been necessary; on the day visited, the centre was using one 12-bed unit for remand and the total population in remand was 22. Remand inmates are held in a unit beside federal inmates (or inmates with a federal background) who are housed separately from the general population. There is a female unit of 12 beds (immediately adjacent to a male unit) housing sentenced and remanded female prisoners.

TOTAL CAPACITY: 120**INDIVIDUAL CELLS:** 120
DORMITORY BEDS: _____**CAPACITY CURRENTLY IN USE:** 120**MAXIMUM INMATE COUNT IN LAST FIVE YEARS:** 150**SPECIAL CELLS/AREAS:** # PSYCHIATRIC OBSERVATION: _____

PROTECTIVE CUSTODY/ISOLATION: _____

SEGREGATION: 4# HOSPITAL/INFIRMARY: 1

OTHER (please specify) _____

ARE THESE SPECIAL AREAS INCLUDED IN THE TOTAL CAPACITY? Unknown**YEAR INSTITUTION CONSTRUCTED:** 1981**HAVE THERE BEEN ANY MAJOR ADDITIONS OR RENOVATIONS TO THE INSTITUTION SINCE IT WAS CONSTRUCTED? IF SO, PLEASE NOTE BRIEF DESCRIPTION BELOW:**

No.

PLEASE DESCRIBE THE CENTRE DESIGN: Low profile brick building with security controlled access to central control area. Centre almost star shaped with living units on the outside and circular corridor.

PLEASE DESCRIBE THE CENTRE LOCATION (how far from police, court, etc.): Within 2 miles of criminal courts and police.

NOTE WHICH AREAS ARE FOUND IN THE CENTRE:

<u>x</u> GYMNASIUM	<u>x</u> WEIGHT ROOM	<u>x</u> OUTSIDE YARD
<u>x</u> HOBBY/SHOPS	<u>x</u> CLASSROOMS	<u>x</u> LIBRARY
<u>x</u> CANTEEN	<u>x</u> DAY ROOM	OTHER

PLEASE DESCRIBE TELEPHONE ACCESS AVAILABLE TO REMAND PRISONERS: Telephone access is very limited; people get 1 phone call on admission and then for emergencies only. Access to lawyers by phone as required.

WHAT TYPES OF INMATES ARE HOUSED IN THE CENTRE?

<u>x</u> REMAND	<u>x</u> IMMIGRATION HOLD
<u>x</u> SENTENCED	<u>x</u> DETENTION (LOCK-UP)
<u>x</u> FEDERAL INMATE	OTHER

ARE FEMALES HELD AT THE CENTRE? Yes

HOW MANY BEDS? 12

APPROX. AVERAGE DAILY COUNT OVER LAST YEAR: 132

10 % REMAND

90 % SENTENCED

APPROX. # OF PEOPLE TAKEN TO COURT EACH DAY FROM THE CENTRE: 6-8

HOW ARE INMATES MOVED TO THE CENTRE AND BY WHOM? City police.

HOW ARE INMATES MOVED TO COURT FROM THE CENTRE AND BY WHOM? City police do moves to city court, sheriffs do moves to outer courts.

WHAT WAS THE TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET FOR THE CENTRE? 2.9 M
- FOR WHAT FISCAL YEAR?

WHAT % OF THE TOTAL BUDGET WAS DEVOTED TO SALARIES? 76%

DOES THE ABOVE TOTAL BUDGET FIGURE INCLUDE \$ FOR FACILITY RENT AND/OR MAINTENANCE? No

HOW ARE REQUESTS FOR CAPITAL ENHANCEMENTS AND NEW CONSTRUCTION HANDLED?
Unknown

STAFF NUMBERS:

	<u>PERMANENT STAFF</u>	<u>TEMP./CASUAL STAFF</u>	<u>TOTAL STAFF</u>
LINE SECURITY	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
OTHER STAFF	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
TOTAL STAFF	<u>80</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>87</u>

DESCRIBE THE TRAINING FOR NEW STAFF MEMBERS AT THE INSTITUTION: Training done mainly in-house but formal block structure must be complete to obtain promotion.

PLEASE DESCRIBE VISITING REGULATIONS FOR REMANDED PRISONERS: 1 per week

ARE ANY WORK PROGRAMS OR OPPORTUNITIES AVAILABLE TO REMAND PRISONERS? No

ARE ANY PRETRIAL SERVICES OFFERED TO REMANDEES AND BY WHOM? No

PLEASE DESCRIBE BRIEFLY HOW PROGRAM OPPORTUNITIES DIFFER FOR SENTENCED AND REMANDED INMATES: Remand Inmates have access only to recreational program facilities.

PLEASE ADD ANY ADDITIONAL COMMENTS YOU FEEL ARE RELEVANT TO THE DESCRIPTION OF THE CENTRE:

QUÉBEC

The Probation and Custodial Facilities Branch of the Department of Justice is responsible for adult correctional services in Québec. The Detention Directorate operates 30 custodial facilities. Sentenced, remanded and lockup offenders are held in the provincial facilities with the exception of Bordeau and Waterloo, holding sentenced offenders only, and Centre de Prévention de Parthenais and Pavillon Cellulaire in Montréal which hold only lockup and remand offenders. Two facilities house female offenders. In some institutions an attempt is made to keep accused persons who are either new to the institutional system or in their late teens and early twenties separate from the general remand population. Accused persons are kept separate from sentenced offenders and are classified as remand until all charges have been cleared through the court.

Three centres were visited in Québec: Centre de Prévention de Parthenais in Montréal, Centre de Détention de Québec in Québec City and the Etablissement de St. Jérôme in St. Jérôme. Details pertaining to these institutions can be found in this section.

INSTITUTION PROFILE

FACILITY: Centre de Détention de Québec

JURISDICTION: Quebec

SUMMARY OBSERVATIONS:

The Centre de Detention de Quebec is a mixed sentenced/remand facility in the suburbs of Quebec City. Close to residential properties, the institution looks imposing and has a profile similar to that of a federal penitentiary. The total rated capacity of the institution is 508, made up of 216 cells for remand inmates, 152 cells and 110 dormitory beds for sentenced offenders and 30 medical beds. On the day of the visit, the in-house population stood at 359, 150 of which were classified as remand.

The 3 story remand unit is completely separate from the rest of the institution in a building connected by a corridor to the program and sentenced areas of the facility. The ground floor of the unit accommodates P.C./isolation and segregation remand; the second floor houses known jail recidivists and inmates with a federal penitentiary background; and the third floor houses non-recidivist or young remand offenders. While the level of security and floor layouts do not differ to a significant extent, there is a noticeable difference in the atmosphere on each of the three floors. The first floor seems dark and has the most restrictive and intense supervision while the second floor is brighter and has less restriction on inmate movement. The third floor has large windows and creates a much more open and pleasant environment. The third floor affords more freedom of movement and action for the inmate and promotes a greater level of staff/inmate contact. No females are held at the Centre.

TOTAL CAPACITY: 508INDIVIDUAL CELLS: 368
DORMITORY BEDS: 140CAPACITY CURRENTLY IN USE: 508MAXIMUM INMATE COUNT IN LAST FIVE YEARS: Unknown

SPECIAL CELLS/AREAS: # PSYCHIATRIC OBSERVATION: Unknown
PROTECTIVE CUSTODY/ISOLATION: Unknown
SEGREGATION: Unknown
HOSPITAL/INFIRMARY: 30
OTHER (please specify):

ARE THESE SPECIAL AREAS INCLUDED IN THE TOTAL CAPACITY? Yes

YEAR INSTITUTION CONSTRUCTED: 1970

HAVE THERE BEEN ANY MAJOR ADDITIONS OR RENOVATIONS TO THE INSTITUTION SINCE IT WAS CONSTRUCTED? IF SO, PLEASE NOTE BRIEF DESCRIPTION BELOW:
Additions and renovations related to safety and security have been made but no major bed space or program space has been added.

PLEASE DESCRIBE THE CENTRE DESIGN: 5 separate areas: 1 remand unit (3 story building); 2 recreation/program areas with laundry & gym; 3 sentenced cell block areas; 4 sentenced dorm areas; 5 administration.

PLEASE DESCRIBE THE CENTRE LOCATION (how far from police, court, etc.): Approximately 10 miles from criminal courts.

NOTE WHICH AREAS ARE FOUND IN THE CENTRE:

<u> x </u> GYMNASIUM	<u> x </u> WEIGHT ROOM	<u> x </u> OUTSIDE YARD
<u> x </u> HOBBY/SHOPS	<u> x </u> CLASSROOMS	<u> x </u> LIBRARY
<u> x </u> CANTEEN	<u> x </u> DAY ROOM	<u> </u> OTHER

PLEASE DESCRIBE TELEPHONE ACCESS AVAILABLE TO REMAND PRISONERS: Remand inmates have access to telephones on request. Payphones will soon be placed in most tiers.

WHAT TYPES OF INMATES ARE HOUSED IN THE CENTRE?

<u> x </u> REMAND	<u> x </u> IMMIGRATION HOLD
<u> x </u> SENTENCED	<u> x </u> DETENTION (LOCK-UP)
<u> x </u> FEDERAL INMATE	<u> </u> OTHER

ARE FEMALES HELD AT THE CENTRE? No

HOW MANY BEDS? _____

APPROX. AVERAGE DAILY COUNT OVER LAST YEAR: 450
32 % REMAND
68 % SENTENCED

APPROX. # OF PEOPLE TAKEN TO COURT EACH DAY FROM THE CENTRE: 50

HOW ARE INMATES MOVED TO THE CENTRE AND BY WHOM? Justice Ministry employees.

HOW ARE INMATES MOVED TO COURT FROM THE CENTRE AND BY WHOM? Justice system employees.

WHAT WAS THE TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET FOR THE CENTRE? 13,560,000
 - FOR WHAT FISCAL YEAR? _____

WHAT % OF THE TOTAL BUDGET WAS DEVOTED TO SALARIES? 88%

DOES THE ABOVE TOTAL BUDGET FIGURE INCLUDE \$ FOR FACILITY RENT AND/OR MAINTENANCE? No.

HOW ARE REQUESTS FOR CAPITAL ENHANCEMENTS AND NEW CONSTRUCTION HANDLED?
 Through the Ministry priority system and the central government agency offering building and maintenance services to Quebec government departments.

STAFF NUMBERS:

	<u>PERMANENT STAFF</u>	<u>TEMP./CASUAL STAFF</u>	<u>TOTAL STAFF</u>
LINE SECURITY	<u>Unknown</u>	<u>Unknown</u>	<u>300</u>
OTHER STAFF	<u>Unknown</u>	<u>Unknown</u>	<u>93</u>
TOTAL STAFF	<u>Unknown</u>	<u>Unknown</u>	<u>393</u>

DESCRIBE THE TRAINING FOR NEW STAFF MEMBERS AT THE INSTITUTION: A formal training period must be completed before staff are placed in the Centre. On-site & subsequent training is provided to correctional officers.

PLEASE DESCRIBE VISITING REGULATIONS FOR REMANDED PRISONERS: 2 secure visits per week; one open visit per month in gymnasium.

ARE ANY WORK PROGRAMS OR OPPORTUNITIES AVAILABLE TO REMAND PRISONERS? No, but remand prisoners can participate in money making ventures on a project specific basis & apply the monies earned to the remand inmate fund.

ARE ANY PRETRIAL SERVICES OFFERED TO REMANDEES AND BY WHOM? No

PLEASE DESCRIBE BRIEFLY HOW PROGRAM OPPORTUNITIES DIFFER FOR SENTENCED AND REMANDED INMATES: Remand inmates have access only to recreational program facilities.

PLEASE ADD ANY ADDITIONAL COMMENTS YOU FEEL ARE RELEVANT TO THE DESCRIPTION OF THE CENTRE:

INSTITUTION PROFILE

FACILITY: Centre de Prévention de Parthenais

JURISDICTION: Québec

SUMMARY OBSERVATIONS:

The 385 bed Centre de Prévention de Parthenais is located in a downtown Montréal highrise. The first 9 stories of the building are occupied by the Québec Provincial Police - the top 4 floors are used to accommodate remand and lockup inmates. Space on the first floor of the Centre is devoted to admissions, administration, infirmary, P.C. cells and offices for staff; the second floor is used for inmates that have previously been incarcerated in a penitentiary; the third floor is for inmates with former contact with the institutional system, and has a small gymnasium and library; and the fourth floor is for first time jail admissions and contains a kitchen as well as visiting and exercise areas. The gymnasium and library were not part of the original design of the Centre but were renovated from a chapel area after it was clear that a significant portion of inmates at the Centre were staying more than the anticipated maximum of one week. The library has to be one of the most active jail libraries in the entire country with more than 1,200 books out at any one time.

Inmate movement between floors and to and from the court sallyport is done via the elevator. Only one successful escape bid has been made at the Centre in its 18 year history. Females are not held at the facility. Day rooms for inmates are found only on the top floor.

TOTAL CAPACITY: 370INDIVIDUAL CELLS: 370
DORMITORY BEDS: _____CAPACITY CURRENTLY IN USE: 385MAXIMUM INMATE COUNT IN LAST FIVE YEARS: Unknown

SPECIAL CELLS/AREAS: # PSYCHIATRIC OBSERVATION: Unknown
PROTECTIVE CUSTODY/ISOLATION: Unknown
SEGREGATION: Unknown
HOSPITAL/INFIRMARY: 30
OTHER (please specify): _____

ARE THESE SPECIAL AREAS INCLUDED IN THE TOTAL CAPACITY? Yes

YEAR INSTITUTION CONSTRUCTED: 1968

HAVE THERE BEEN ANY MAJOR ADDITIONS OR RENOVATIONS TO THE INSTITUTION SINCE IT WAS CONSTRUCTED? IF SO, PLEASE NOTE BRIEF DESCRIPTION BELOW:
Addition of a small gymnasium and library within existing space, and general security upgrades.

	<u>PERMANENT STAFF</u>	<u>TEMP./CASUAL STAFF</u>	<u>TOTAL STAFF</u>
LINE SECURITY	Unknown	Unknown	200
OTHER STAFF	Unknown	Unknown	100
TOTAL STAFF	Unknown	Unknown	300

DESCRIBE THE TRAINING FOR NEW STAFF MEMBERS AT THE INSTITUTION: Formal training must be completed prior to placement in correctional facility and further in-house training and formal training is provided.

PLEASE DESCRIBE VISITING REGULATIONS FOR REMANDED PRISONERS: 2 per week and always secure.

ARE ANY WORK PROGRAMS OR OPPORTUNITIES AVAILABLE TO REMAND PRISONERS? No

ARE ANY PRETRIAL SERVICES OFFERED TO REMANDEES AND BY WHOM? Social workers contact remand inmates upon request.

PLEASE DESCRIBE BRIEFLY HOW PROGRAM OPPORTUNITIES DIFFER FOR SENTENCED AND REMANDED INMATES: Remand inmates have access only to recreational program facilities.

PLEASE ADD ANY ADDITIONAL COMMENTS YOU FEEL ARE RELEVANT TO THE DESCRIPTION OF THE CENTRE:

INSTITUTION PROFILE

FACILITY: Établissement de St. Jérôme

JURISDICTION: Québec

SUMMARY OBSERVATIONS:

The Établissement de St. Jérôme, located approximately 30 miles from Montréal, is a low profile facility looking more like a modern church than a correctional institution. The facility is located immediately adjacent to a major highway, railway lines and residential properties. Housing both remand and sentenced prisoners, the institution's capacity is set at 138. Originally, the Centre was meant to handle approximately 50 inmates, however, high institutional counts have led to double-bunking since the facility opened. All cells are maximum security. Forty-nine cells at the Centre can be double bunked, 4 are used for single accommodation, and medium security sentenced inmates on work programs are housed in 36 rooms in trailers.

Forty-four beds are devoted to remand. The highest remand count since the Centre opened in 1979 has been 50. The facility has no gym but provides recreational space for each living unit area and a shared exercise yard for every 2 living units. The remand blocks are identical to the sentenced except that additional security in the outside yard is used for the remand units.

The living units are on the outside radius of the facility and accessed via a central open area, with skylights, in the middle of the jail. Staff and inmates have turned this central courtyard area into a very attractive seating/visiting area complete with fountain and tropical plants. One is reminded more of a shopping mall than a jail when first walking into the secure area of St. Jérôme.

TOTAL CAPACITY: 138INDIVIDUAL CELLS: 88(49 db,
DORMITORY BEDS: 4 sb,36rit)CAPACITY CURRENTLY IN USE: 138MAXIMUM INMATE COUNT IN LAST FIVE YEARS: Unknown

SPECIAL CELLS/AREAS: # PSYCHIATRIC OBSERVATION: Unknown
PROTECTIVE CUSTODY/ISOLATION: Unknown
SEGREGATION: Unknown
HOSPITAL/INFIRMARY: Unknown
OTHER (please specify):

ARE THESE SPECIAL AREAS INCLUDED IN THE TOTAL CAPACITY? UnknownYEAR INSTITUTION CONSTRUCTED: 1979

HAVE THERE BEEN ANY MAJOR ADDITIONS OR RENOVATIONS TO THE INSTITUTION SINCE IT WAS CONSTRUCTED? IF SO, PLEASE NOTE BRIEF DESCRIPTION BELOW:

Central visiting/seating area added by staff and inmates. Large trailer laundry and trailer beds added.

PLEASE DESCRIBE THE CENTRE DESIGN: Star-shaped with living units on outside radius, central open area for access to corridors and administration all on one floor.

PLEASE DESCRIBE THE CENTRE LOCATION (how far from police, court, etc.):

Approximately 1 mile from St. Jérôme Court and police.

NOTE WHICH AREAS ARE FOUND IN THE CENTRE:

<u> </u> GYMNASIUM	<u> x </u> WEIGHT ROOM	<u> x </u> OUTSIDE YARD
<u> x </u> HOBBY/SHOPS	<u> </u> CLASSROOMS	<u> x </u> LIBRARY
<u> </u> CANTEEN	<u> </u> DAY ROOM	<u> </u> OTHER

PLEASE DESCRIBE TELEPHONE ACCESS AVAILABLE TO REMAND PRISONERS: Payphones are located in each living unit. Calls cost \$.80 each and are charged to the inmates.

WHAT TYPES OF INMATES ARE HOUSED IN THE CENTRE?

<u> x </u> REMAND	<u> x </u> IMMIGRATION HOLD
<u> x </u> SENTENCED	<u> x </u> DETENTION (LOCK-UP)
<u> </u> FEDERAL INMATE	<u> </u> OTHER

ARE FEMALES HELD AT THE CENTRE? No

HOW MANY BEDS?

APPROX. AVERAGE DAILY COUNT OVER LAST YEAR: 130

25 % REMAND

75 % SENTENCED

APPROX. # OF PEOPLE TAKEN TO COURT EACH DAY FROM THE CENTRE: 15

HOW ARE INMATES MOVED TO THE CENTRE AND BY WHOM? Police and special Justice staff.

HOW ARE INMATES MOVED TO COURT FROM THE CENTRE AND BY WHOM? Police and special Justice staff.

WHAT WAS THE TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET FOR THE CENTRE? 2.26 M
- FOR WHAT FISCAL YEAR?

WHAT % OF THE TOTAL BUDGET WAS DEVOTED TO SALARIES? 80%

DOES THE ABOVE TOTAL BUDGET FIGURE INCLUDE \$ FOR FACILITY RENT AND/OR MAINTENANCE? No

HOW ARE REQUESTS FOR CAPITAL ENHANCEMENTS AND NEW CONSTRUCTION HANDLED?

By Ministry prioritization and a project request to the central government agency offering building maintenance and construction services.

STAFF NUMBERS:

	<u>PERMANENT STAFF</u>	<u>TEMP./CASUAL STAFF</u>	<u>TOTAL STAFF</u>
LINE SECURITY	_____	_____	<u>42</u>
OTHER STAFF	_____	_____	<u>21</u>
TOTAL STAFF	_____	_____	<u>63</u>

DESCRIBE THE TRAINING FOR NEW STAFF MEMBERS AT THE INSTITUTION: Formal training required prior to placement in correctional institution. In-house training and subsequent training provided.

PLEASE DESCRIBE VISITING REGULATIONS FOR REMANDED PRISONERS: 2 per week

ARE ANY WORK PROGRAMS OR OPPORTUNITIES AVAILABLE TO REMAND PRISONERS? No, but Centre is currently working on plan to allow certain remand prisoners to work for pay.

ARE ANY PRETRIAL SERVICES OFFERED TO REMANDEES AND BY WHOM? No

PLEASE DESCRIBE BRIEFLY HOW PROGRAM OPPORTUNITIES DIFFER FOR SENTENCED AND REMANDED INMATES: Remand inmates have access only to recreational program facilities.

PLEASE ADD ANY ADDITIONAL COMMENTS YOU FEEL ARE RELEVANT TO THE DESCRIPTION OF THE CENTRE:

ONTARIO

In Ontario, the Ministry of Correctional Services provides adult correctional services. The Ministry is self-contained except for a few services, for the most part facilities construction and maintenance, which are obtained from the Ministry of Government Services.

A total of 48 institutions, 2 camps and 33 C.R.C.'s comprise the adult institutional system. Thirty-six institutions made up of 27 jails and 9 detention centres house accused persons. All 36 are considered maximum security institutions and hold federal inmates, remanded prisoners and high security and short-term provincial sentenced offenders. Adult offenders enter the correctional system via the jail and detention centres. Ontario's correctional system does not normally hold prisoners on lockup status. Remand prisoners are not segregated from sentenced offenders in Ontario. Instead, they are classified to areas within the institution commensurate with their individual need for security.

Four institutions were visited in Ontario: Toronto Jail, Metro Toronto East Detention Centre, Hamilton-Wentworth Detention Centre and Niagara Detention Centre. Details on each of these institutions can be found in this section.

INSTITUTION PROFILE

FACILITY: Toronto Jail

JURISDICTION: Ontario

SUMMARY OBSERVATIONS:

This 5 story maximum security facility is in the heart of Toronto immediately adjacent to the old Don Jail. The institution has a maximum capacity of 535, although up to 560 inmates have been accommodated. Most of the jail cells are double banded. The centre holds, for the most part, unsentenced prisoners although the designation of remand centre would make little sense in the Ontario context. Apart from the Winnipeg Remand Centre which operates on a much smaller scale, the Toronto Jail is by far the busiest of the facilities toured. More than 1/3 of its population turns over every day.

The centre has no gymnasium or weight room but does provide outside exercise areas. The facility has 6 working floors: basement - admissions/kitchen; first floor - 1 P.C. corridor, administration, control and visiting; second, third and fourth floors - 2 corridors each; fifth floor - medical services, offices and chapel. Inmates are segregated according to their need for security and/or supervision. Remand and sentenced status is not taken into account, however, federal inmates are usually segregated.

A corridor can accommodate 72 inmates and consists of a walkway, with a controlled access, surrounding a large barred cage. The cage is divided into 2 areas each enclosing 18 cells. Two corridors have been designated as court holding areas. Prisoners to be moved to court the next day are taken the night before to the special area. The high volume of movement has made this practice necessary. Volunteers and helping agencies deliver the majority of program services to inmates at the centre. The centre has a mini-computer to facilitate admission, discharge and record keeping.

TOTAL CAPACITY: 550INDIVIDUAL CELLS: 264
DORMITORY BEDS: _____CAPACITY CURRENTLY IN USE: 550MAXIMUM INMATE COUNT IN LAST FIVE YEARS: 595

SPECIAL CELLS/AREAS: # PSYCHIATRIC OBSERVATION: 36
PROTECTIVE CUSTODY/ISOLATION: 84
SEGREGATION: 16
HOSPITAL/INFIRMARY: 12
OTHER (please specify): _____

ARE THESE SPECIAL AREAS INCLUDED IN THE TOTAL CAPACITY? Yes

YEAR INSTITUTION CONSTRUCTED: 1957

HAVE THERE BEEN ANY MAJOR ADDITIONS OR RENOVATIONS TO THE INSTITUTION SINCE IT WAS CONSTRUCTED? IF SO, PLEASE NOTE BRIEF DESCRIPTION BELOW:

Major renovations and additions have been done to the visiting area, administration area, sally-port and admission/discharge area.

PLEASE DESCRIBE THE CENTRE DESIGN: 5 stories, 2 corridors on each of 3 levels, admissions/discharge in basement, visiting/central control on 1st floor.

PLEASE DESCRIBE THE CENTRE LOCATION (how far from police, court, etc.):
All courts served are within a 5 mile radius.

NOTE WHICH AREAS ARE FOUND IN THE CENTRE:

_____ GYMNASIUM	_____ WEIGHT ROOM	_____ x OUTSIDE YARD
_____ HOBBY/SHOPS	_____ CLASSROOMS	_____ LIBRARY
_____ CANTEEN	_____ DAY ROOM	_____ OTHER

PLEASE DESCRIBE TELEPHONE ACCESS AVAILABLE TO REMAND PRISONERS: Presently controlled by request but are installing a payphone system similar to that in Quebec.

WHAT TYPES OF INMATES ARE HOUSED IN THE CENTRE?

<u> x </u>	REMAND	<u> x </u>	IMMIGRATION HOLD
<u> x </u>	SENTENCED	<u> </u>	DETENTION (LOCK-UP)
<u> x </u>	FEDERAL INMATE	<u> </u>	OTHER

ARE FEMALES HELD AT THE CENTRE? No

HOW MANY BEDS?

APPROX. AVERAGE DAILY COUNT OVER LAST YEAR: $\frac{453}{68.5\% \text{ REMAND}}$
 $\frac{31.5\% \text{ SENTENCED}}$

APPROX. # OF PEOPLE TAKEN TO COURT EACH DAY FROM THE CENTRE: 115-125

HOW ARE INMATES MOVED TO THE CENTRE AND BY WHOM? Police escort prisoners from the court, provincial bailiffs from other institutions.

HOW ARE INMATES MOVED TO COURT FROM THE CENTRE AND BY WHOM? Police in escort vans.

WHAT WAS THE TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET FOR THE CENTRE? 10,099,088
- FOR WHAT FISCAL YEAR? 84/85

WHAT % OF THE TOTAL BUDGET WAS DEVOTED TO SALARIES? 77%

DOES THE ABOVE TOTAL BUDGET FIGURE INCLUDE \$ FOR FACILITY RENT AND/OR MAINTENANCE? No

HOW ARE REQUESTS FOR CAPITAL ENHANCEMENTS AND NEW CONSTRUCTION HANDLED?
Ministry prioritization and budgeting in liaison with the Supply and Services Department of the Province of Ontario.

STAFF NUMBERS:

	<u>PERMANENT STAFF</u>	<u>TEMP./CASUAL STAFF</u>	<u>TOTAL STAFF</u>
LINE SECURITY	<u>165</u>	<u>10(est.)</u>	<u>175</u>
OTHER STAFF	<u>60</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>62</u>
TOTAL STAFF	<u>225</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>237</u>

DESCRIBE THE TRAINING FOR NEW STAFF MEMBERS AT THE INSTITUTION: Unknown

PLEASE DESCRIBE VISITING REGULATIONS FOR REMANDED PRISONERS: Secure visit twice per week, excluding legal counsel.

ARE ANY WORK PROGRAMS OR OPPORTUNITIES AVAILABLE TO REMAND PRISONERS? No

ARE ANY PRETRIAL SERVICES OFFERED TO REMANDEES AND BY WHOM? Some volunteer groups and individuals offer counselling and support services.

PLEASE DESCRIBE BRIEFLY HOW PROGRAM OPPORTUNITIES DIFFER FOR SENTENCED AND REMANDED INMATES:

PLEASE ADD ANY ADDITIONAL COMMENTS YOU FEEL ARE RELEVANT TO THE DESCRIPTION OF THE CENTRE:

INSTITUTION PROFILE

FACILITY: Metro East Detention Centre

JURISDICTION: Ontario

SUMMARY OBSERVATIONS:

The Metro East Jail is a 6 story building with a capacity of 360 including 35 beds for young offenders. The Centre is located in Scarborough. There are 200 cells in the jail which are large, bright and equipped with permanent bunkbeds. On the day the institution was visited the count stood at 392, 62 of which were young offenders. A maximum count of 517 was experienced during 1984/85. A living unit consists of 10 cells and an area for tables/benches. Every living unit pair has an adjacent room which was meant to function as a day room for inmates. The first floor accommodates admission, kitchen, and program areas, a gymnasium and central control. The second to fifth floors house the inmate population.

The Metro East Detention Centre is the staging centre for all inter-institutional transfers. This function coupled with the already high court movement each morning and afternoon makes the facility a very busy institution. The jail was designed only to house 200 inmates originally but has undergone upgrades in the kitchen and heating plant to deal with the additional demand. The Centre has an in-house mini-computer to facilitate record keeping.

The jail mainly houses remanded prisoners, however, does not attempt to segregate them from the sentenced population. As in other Ontario jails, the Toronto East classifies an inmate within the Centre based on the individual's requirement for security and supervision. Where possible, federal inmates are isolated from the remaining population.

TOTAL CAPACITY: 400INDIVIDUAL CELLS: 200DORMITORY BEDS: 0CAPACITY CURRENTLY IN USE: 395MAXIMUM INMATE COUNT IN LAST FIVE YEARS: 517SPECIAL CELLS/AREAS: # PSYCHIATRIC OBSERVATION: 0# PROTECTIVE CUSTODY/ISOLATION: Living unit# SEGREGATION: 12# HOSPITAL/INFIRMARY: 4# OTHER (please specify):

ARE THESE SPECIAL AREAS INCLUDED IN THE TOTAL CAPACITY? No

YEAR INSTITUTION CONSTRUCTED: 1977

HAVE THERE BEEN ANY MAJOR ADDITIONS OR RENOVATIONS TO THE INSTITUTION SINCE IT WAS CONSTRUCTED? IF SO, PLEASE NOTE BRIEF DESCRIPTION BELOW:

The front end reception and visiting area has been upgraded as well as the maintenance shop and kitchen. As well, a perimeter fence has been added for security reasons.

PLEASE DESCRIBE THE CENTRE DESIGN:

PLEASE DESCRIBE THE CENTRE LOCATION (how far from police, court, etc.):

Within a 5 mile radius of criminal courts and police.

NOTE WHICH AREAS ARE FOUND IN THE CENTRE:

<u> x </u> GYMNASIUM	<u> </u> WEIGHT ROOM	<u> x </u> OUTSIDE YARD
<u> </u> HOBBY/SHOPS	<u> x </u> CLASSROOMS	<u> x </u> LIBRARY
<u> </u> CANTEEN	<u> x </u> DAY ROOM	<u> </u> OTHER

PLEASE DESCRIBE TELEPHONE ACCESS AVAILABLE TO REMAND PRISONERS: Available on request or as required to contact legal counsel.

WHAT TYPES OF INMATES ARE HOUSED IN THE CENTRE?

<u> x </u> REMAND	<u> x </u> IMMIGRATION HOLD
<u> x </u> SENTENCED	<u> x </u> DETENTION (LOCK-UP)
<u> x </u> FEDERAL INMATE	<u> </u> OTHER

ARE FEMALES HELD AT THE CENTRE? No

HOW MANY BEDS? _____

APPROX. AVERAGE DAILY COUNT OVER LAST YEAR: 422

69 % REMAND

31 % SENTENCED

APPROX. # OF PEOPLE TAKEN TO COURT EACH DAY FROM THE CENTRE: 40-50

HOW ARE INMATES MOVED TO THE CENTRE AND BY WHOM? Police move inmates from court, and provincial bailiffs move inmates from other institutions.

HOW ARE INMATES MOVED TO COURT FROM THE CENTRE AND BY WHOM? Police escort.

WHAT WAS THE TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET FOR THE CENTRE? 9,356,106
- FOR WHAT FISCAL YEAR? 84/85

WHAT % OF THE TOTAL BUDGET WAS DEVOTED TO SALARIES? 77%

DOES THE ABOVE TOTAL BUDGET FIGURE INCLUDE \$ FOR FACILITY RENT AND/OR MAINTENANCE? No

HOW ARE REQUESTS FOR CAPITAL ENHANCEMENTS AND NEW CONSTRUCTION HANDLED?

Through the normal Ministry budgetary and prioritization process and liaison with the Supply and Services Department of the Province of Ontario.

STAFF NUMBERS:

	<u>PERMANENT STAFF</u>	<u>TEMP./CASUAL STAFF</u>	<u>TOTAL STAFF</u>
LINE SECURITY	<u>124</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>140</u>
OTHER STAFF	<u>66</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>76</u>
TOTAL STAFF	<u>190</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>216</u>

DESCRIBE THE TRAINING FOR NEW STAFF MEMBERS AT THE INSTITUTION: Unknown

PLEASE DESCRIBE VISITING REGULATIONS FOR REMANDED PRISONERS: Twice per week through glass.

ARE ANY WORK PROGRAMS OR OPPORTUNITIES AVAILABLE TO REMAND PRISONERS? No

ARE ANY PRETRIAL SERVICES OFFERED TO REMANDEES AND BY WHOM? Volunteers and helping agencies offer services to remanded inmates. There is also a bail program.

PLEASE DESCRIBE BRIEFLY HOW PROGRAM OPPORTUNITIES DIFFER FOR SENTENCED AND REMANDED INMATES: Remand inmates have access only to recreational program facilities and volunteer programs.

PLEASE ADD ANY ADDITIONAL COMMENTS YOU FEEL ARE RELEVANT TO THE DESCRIPTION OF THE CENTRE:

INSTITUTION PROFILE

FACILITY: Hamilton-Wentworth Detention Centre

JURISDICTION: Ontario

SUMMARY OBSERVATIONS:

This modern, maximum security, 6 story brick-faced Detention Centre is impressively designed. The security wall is indistinguishable from the building which looks almost like a hospital. The Centre holds 340 adult male and 40 adult female prisoners and also has a special unit for 46 young offenders. Originally designed to house approximately 200 prisoners, the facility has held up to 495 inmates in peak periods. Admissions, visiting, administration and psychiatric/medical segregation cells are on the second floor, the young offenders unit on the first level and the main adult living units on the third to fifth floors. The 6th floor houses the mechanical penthouse. A normal living unit consists of 10 cells, a day area for tables/benches and a common room with access shared by another living unit. All but parts of 2 units in the Detention Centre are double bunked. Cells are large, bright and have permanent bunk beds within them.

Staff move throughout the Centre by means of an elevator. Inmates use a ramp that in the future will allow unescorted movement. Remanded inmates are mixed with the sentenced population according to their individual need for security/classification. Some federal inmates and/or those with a federal background are identified and held separate from the regular population. Protective custody inmates are held in a separate unit.

Volunteers and institutional community professions deliver program services to inmates at the Centre. The Centre has a computer that facilitates admission, discharge and some record keeping.

TOTAL CAPACITY: 386INDIVIDUAL CELLS: 212
DORMITORY BEDS: 6CAPACITY CURRENTLY IN USE: 384MAXIMUM INMATE COUNT IN LAST FIVE YEARS: 495

SPECIAL CELLS/AREAS: # PSYCHIATRIC OBSERVATION: 6
PROTECTIVE CUSTODY/ISOLATION: Living unit
SEGREGATION: 6
HOSPITAL/INFIRMARY: 10
OTHER (please specify):

ARE THESE SPECIAL AREAS INCLUDED IN THE TOTAL CAPACITY? No

YEAR INSTITUTION CONSTRUCTED: 1978

HAVE THERE BEEN ANY MAJOR ADDITIONS OR RENOVATIONS TO THE INSTITUTION SINCE IT WAS CONSTRUCTED? IF SO, PLEASE NOTE BRIEF DESCRIPTION BELOW:

As a result of higher than anticipated population levels, visiting and kitchen areas have been upgraded to handle additional demand. Double bunking carried out to handle increased catchment area/population.

PLEASE DESCRIBE THE CENTRE DESIGN: 6 story building with living units on floors 2-5 and admin/visiting/admissions on main (2nd) flr. The Centre is almost star-shaped with cells on outside radius and an inside corridor.

PLEASE DESCRIBE THE CENTRE LOCATION (how far from police, court, etc.): Within 1 mile of criminal courts and police.

NOTE WHICH AREAS ARE FOUND IN THE CENTRE:

<u> x </u> GYMNASIUM	<u> x </u> WEIGHT ROOM	<u> x </u> OUTSIDE YARD
<u> </u> HOBBY/SHOPS	<u> x </u> CLASSROOMS	<u> x </u> LIBRARY
<u> x </u> *CANTEEN	<u> x </u> DAY ROOM	<u> x </u> OTHER Chapel
		Barber shop
		Institutional laundry
		Institutional sewing room

* Supplied by an outside store on a tender basis.

PLEASE DESCRIBE TELEPHONE ACCESS AVAILABLE TO REMAND PRISONERS: Calls to lawyers and for bail, etc., are unlimited. Other telephone calls are not permitted except on special occasions as authorized by senior staff.

WHAT TYPES OF INMATES ARE HOUSED IN THE CENTRE?

<u> x </u> REMAND	<u> x </u> IMMIGRATION HOLD
<u> x </u> SENTENCED	<u> x </u> DETENTION (LOCK-UP)
<u> x </u> FEDERAL INMATE	<u> </u> OTHER

ARE FEMALES HELD AT THE CENTRE? Yes

HOW MANY BEDS? 40

APPROX. AVERAGE DAILY COUNT OVER LAST YEAR: 337

39 % REMAND

61 % SENTENCED

APPROX. # OF PEOPLE TAKEN TO COURT EACH DAY FROM THE CENTRE: 30

HOW ARE INMATES MOVED TO THE CENTRE AND BY WHOM? Police escort prisoners from court and provincial bailiffs escort inmates from other centres.

HOW ARE INMATES MOVED TO COURT FROM THE CENTRE AND BY WHOM? Police escort.

WHAT WAS THE TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET FOR THE CENTRE? 8,822,221
- FOR WHAT FISCAL YEAR? 84/85

WHAT % OF THE TOTAL BUDGET WAS DEVOTED TO SALARIES? 77%

DOES THE ABOVE TOTAL BUDGET FIGURE INCLUDE \$ FOR FACILITY RENT AND/OR MAINTENANCE? No

HOW ARE REQUESTS FOR CAPITAL ENHANCEMENTS AND NEW CONSTRUCTION HANDLED?
Through Ministry prioritization and budgeting and liaison with Supply and Services Department of the Ontario Government.

STAFF NUMBERS:

	<u>PERMANENT STAFF</u>	<u>TEMP./CASUAL STAFF</u>	<u>TOTAL STAFF</u>
LINE SECURITY	<u>135</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>149</u>
OTHER STAFF	<u>95</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>107</u>
TOTAL STAFF	<u>230</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>256</u>

DESCRIBE THE TRAINING FOR NEW STAFF MEMBERS AT THE INSTITUTION: 3 weeks $\frac{1}{2}$ day in-house training program including lecture/theory and practical work/assignment to living units. This is followed by 1 year training incorporating on-the-job experience and staff college attendance.

PLEASE DESCRIBE VISITING REGULATIONS FOR REMANDED PRISONERS: Secure visit twice per week. All visits through a maximum security module via telephones, except in the young offender unit where family visits are sometimes permitted in a controlled visiting room. Additional visits or private visits as approved by Senior staff.

ARE ANY WORK PROGRAMS OR OPPORTUNITIES AVAILABLE TO REMAND PRISONERS? Yes. Educational programs via correspondence courses on a very selected basis by work board.

ARE ANY PRETRIAL SERVICES OFFERED TO REMANDEES AND BY WHOM? Some counselling and advice is offered to remanded inmates by volunteers and helping agencies, including John Howard Society, Elizabeth Fry, Legal Aid, Salvation Army, Indian Centre Courtworker.

PLEASE DESCRIBE BRIEFLY HOW PROGRAM OPPORTUNITIES DIFFER FOR SENTENCED AND REMANDED INMATES: Remand inmates have access only to recreational program facilities, and facilities located as part of their living unit area. Sentenced inmates perform work duties, and can qualify for unescorted TAPS/CRCS.

PLEASE ADD ANY ADDITIONAL COMMENTS YOU FEEL ARE RELEVANT TO THE DESCRIPTION OF THE CENTRE:

INSTITUTION PROFILE

FACILITY: Niagara Detention Centre

JURISDICTION: Ontario

SUMMARY OBSERVATIONS:

The Niagara Detention Centre is a medium/maximum security institution located in a rural setting and provides easy access to communities on the Niagara Peninsula. The facility is a low profile building with capacity for 146 adult male prisoners. There are 98 dorm beds and 48 cell bedspaces. The institution has a central corridor leading, to the left, to the dorm area and, to the right, to the cell area. Remand and sentenced prisoners are not necessarily segregated at the Centre. Identification of inmates requiring special security and supervision (such as suicidal, disturbed, or federal inmates) is carefully undertaken.

A significant number of security and systems upgrades have been undertaken at the Centre in the past 5 years. A maximum security environment for a portion of the Centre has been established during this process. As counts were low when the institution was toured, double bunking was seen to be very limited. The Centre has a computer to assist admission, discharge and record keeping.

TOTAL CAPACITY: 146INDIVIDUAL CELLS: 48DORMITORY BEDS: 98CAPACITY CURRENTLY IN USE: 120MAXIMUM INMATE COUNT IN LAST FIVE YEARS: 169

SPECIAL CELLS/AREAS: # PSYCHIATRIC OBSERVATION:

PROTECTIVE CUSTODY/ISOLATION: # SEGREGATION: 16# HOSPITAL/INFIRMARY: 1# OTHER (please specify):

ARE THESE SPECIAL AREAS INCLUDED IN THE TOTAL CAPACITY? No

YEAR INSTITUTION CONSTRUCTED: 1973

HAVE THERE BEEN ANY MAJOR ADDITIONS OR RENOVATIONS TO THE INSTITUTION SINCE IT WAS CONSTRUCTED? IF SO, PLEASE NOTE BRIEF DESCRIPTION BELOW:

A new roof, radio system, front control module, security wall, and max. security area modulization have been installed over the past 5 years at the Centre.

PLEASE DESCRIBE THE CENTRE DESIGN: For the most part a 1 story facility with 6 large dormitory areas & a limited number of cells arranged around a mirrored control area.

NOTE WHICH AREAS ARE FOUND IN THE CENTRE:

* Not in use.

WHAT TYPES OF INMATES ARE HOUSED IN THE CENTRE?

ARE FEMALES HELD AT THE CENTRE? No HOW MANY BEDS?

APPROX. # OF PEOPLE TAKEN TO COURT EACH DAY FROM THE CENTRE: Varies from 5-20.

HOW ARE INMATES MOVED TO COURT FROM THE CENTRE AND BY WHOM? Police escort

WHAT % OF THE TOTAL BUDGET WAS DEVOTED TO SALARIES? 77%

DOES THE ABOVE TOTAL BUDGET FIGURE INCLUDE \$ FOR FACILITY RENT AND/OR MAINTENANCE? No (includes maintenance).

HOW ARE REQUESTS FOR CAPITAL ENHANCEMENTS AND NEW CONSTRUCTION HANDLED?
Through the normal Ministry budgetary and prioritization process in liaison with the Social Services Department of the Province of Ontario.

STAFF NUMBERS:

	<u>PERMANENT STAFF</u>	<u>TEMP./CASUAL STAFF</u>	<u>TOTAL STAFF</u>
LINE SECURITY	<u>47</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>58</u>
OTHER STAFF	<u>28</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>37</u>
TOTAL STAFF	<u>75</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>95</u>

DESCRIBE THE TRAINING FOR NEW STAFF MEMBERS AT THE INSTITUTION:

1. Normal training at institution - orientation, CPR, first aid.
2. Ministry basic training course - Police College, Aylmer.

PLEASE DESCRIBE VISITING REGULATIONS FOR REMANDED PRISONERS: Twice per week through glass.

ARE ANY WORK PROGRAMS OR OPPORTUNITIES AVAILABLE TO REMAND PRISONERS? No

ARE ANY PRETRIAL SERVICES OFFERED TO REMANDEES AND BY WHOM? Probation/parole offer programs.

PLEASE DESCRIBE BRIEFLY HOW PROGRAM OPPORTUNITIES DIFFER FOR SENTENCED AND REMANDED INMATES: Remand prisoners have access to recreational program facilities only.

PLEASE ADD ANY ADDITIONAL COMMENTS YOU FEEL ARE RELEVANT TO THE DESCRIPTION OF THE CENTRE:



MANITOBA

The Corrections Division, Department of Community Services is responsible for the provision of adult corrections services in Manitoba. Adult Corrections operates 6 secure correctional facilities, including one remand centre in Winnipeg. In addition, 2 open security camps operate in affiliation with 3 secure facilities. Secure facilities house sentenced, remanded and lockup populations, however, the Provincial Remand Centre and the Headingly Correctional Institute have by far the greatest proportion of pre-trial cases. All but two institutions house both male and female prisoners.

Both the Provincial Remand Centre and Headingly Correctional Institute were visited in the course of the study. Details pertaining to both institutions can be found in this section. Remand and lockup prisoners are segregated from sentenced prisoners where possible. Remand prisoners with jail sentences may be permitted to integrate with the sentenced population if the outstanding charges against them are less serious than those for which they are sentenced.

INSTITUTION PROFILE

FACILITY: Provincial Remand Centre

JURISDICTION: Manitoba

SUMMARY OBSERVATIONS:

The Provincial Remand Centre is located in the Public Safety Building in the heart of downtown Winnipeg. The area devoted to the institution, on the 3rd and 4th floors, was originally built to accommodate police holding cells. After a renovation in 1977, the institution opened as a remand centre staffed by provincial correctional employees. Access to the Centre is by way of service elevators going to all floors. The majority of offenders held at the Centre make court appearances in the Public Safety Building in which they are housed. The Provincial Remand Centre has a capacity of 142 although counts in the Centre have reached as high as 170. There are 129 male bed spaces, comprised of 35 single cells, 18 double bunk cells, 2 quadruple bunk cells and 5 10-bed dormitories. The 13 female bed spaces are comprised of 5 cells and one 8-bed dormitory. There is no gym or exercise yard and very little program space available as the institution is very cramped for space. The Provincial Remand Centre deals with an enormous volume of admissions and discharges given its average bed delivery. Bed for bed this is the busiest provincial institution in the entire country. The extraordinary volume of admissions is due to the use of the Centre as the city's police lockup. Police in Winnipeg have no holding cells of their own and so arrested individuals are admitted to the Provincial Remand Centre to await first appearance and bail hearings. Lockup admissions are estimated to be more than 6,000 per year.

It is recognized that the Provincial Remand Centre needs to be replaced. Plans and drawings are currently being prepared to allow for the construction of a new, full service remand centre immediately adjacent to the provincial and superior courts building.

TOTAL CAPACITY: 142INDIVIDUAL CELLS: 58(18 db)
DORMITORY BEDS: 66CAPACITY CURRENTLY IN USE: 142MAXIMUM INMATE COUNT IN LAST FIVE YEARS: 170

SPECIAL CELLS/AREAS: # PSYCHIATRIC OBSERVATION: _____
PROTECTIVE CUSTODY/ISOLATION: _____
SEGREGATION: 4
HOSPITAL/INFIRMARY: _____
OTHER (please specify): _____

ARE THESE SPECIAL AREAS INCLUDED IN THE TOTAL CAPACITY? No

YEAR INSTITUTION CONSTRUCTED: 1966

HAVE THERE BEEN ANY MAJOR ADDITIONS OR RENOVATIONS TO THE INSTITUTION SINCE IT WAS CONSTRUCTED? IF SO, PLEASE NOTE BRIEF DESCRIPTION BELOW:

In 1977, the detention area was upgraded to a remand centre. Since then control, kitchen, & medical areas have been upgraded and surveillance cameras have been added.

PLEASE DESCRIBE THE CENTRE DESIGN: On 2 floors of a government building with admissions, the female unit, offices & court holding cells on 3rd floor and central control, segregation & male bed space on the 4th floor.

PLEASE DESCRIBE THE CENTRE LOCATION (how far from police, court, etc.):
In the same building as police and courts.

NOTE WHICH AREAS ARE FOUND IN THE CENTRE:

☐ GYMNASIUM	☒ WEIGHT ROOM	☐ OUTSIDE YARD
☐ HOBBY/SHOPS	☐ CLASSROOMS	☐ LIBRARY
☐ CANTEEN	☐ DAY ROOM	☐ OTHER

PLEASE DESCRIBE TELEPHONE ACCESS AVAILABLE TO REMAND PRISONERS: There is daily access to phones for 4 to 5 hours per day. Phones are no charge, paid for by the inmate committee.

WHAT TYPES OF INMATES ARE HOUSED IN THE CENTRE?

☒ REMAND	☒ IMMIGRATION HOLD
☒ SENTENCED	☒ DETENTION (LOCK-UP)
☒ FEDERAL INMATE	☒ OTHER Lt. Gov. orders

ARE FEMALES HELD AT THE CENTRE? No

HOW MANY BEDS? _____

APPROX. AVERAGE DAILY COUNT OVER LAST YEAR: 372

<u>16</u> % REMAND
<u>84</u> % SENTENCED

APPROX. # OF PEOPLE TAKEN TO COURT EACH DAY FROM THE CENTRE: 10-15

HOW ARE INMATES MOVED TO THE CENTRE AND BY WHOM? By corrections staff and sheriffs.

HOW ARE INMATES MOVED TO COURT FROM THE CENTRE AND BY WHOM? Corrections staff and sheriffs.

WHAT WAS THE TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET FOR THE CENTRE? 7,775,200
- FOR WHAT FISCAL YEAR? 1984/85

WHAT % OF THE TOTAL BUDGET WAS DEVOTED TO SALARIES? 80%

DOES THE ABOVE TOTAL BUDGET FIGURE INCLUDE \$ FOR FACILITY RENT AND/OR MAINTENANCE? No

HOW ARE REQUESTS FOR CAPITAL ENHANCEMENTS AND NEW CONSTRUCTION HANDLED?
Through the Ministry prioritization and budgeting system and requests made to the Department of Government Services.

STAFF NUMBERS:

	<u>PERMANENT STAFF</u>	<u>TEMP./CASUAL STAFF</u>	<u>TOTAL STAFF</u>
LINE SECURITY	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>58</u>
OTHER STAFF	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>7</u>
TOTAL STAFF	<u>57</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>65</u>

DESCRIBE THE TRAINING FOR NEW STAFF MEMBERS AT THE INSTITUTION: Training begins with a 6 day classroom orientation, followed by 2 weeks of practical experience, followed by a 4 week classroom course in the 1st 12 months of employment.

PLEASE DESCRIBE VISITING REGULATIONS FOR REMANDED PRISONERS: Remand inmates are allowed 3 visits per week, excluding legal counsel.

ARE ANY WORK PROGRAMS OR OPPORTUNITIES AVAILABLE TO REMAND PRISONERS? Kitchen, cleaners & laundry jobs total 22.

ARE ANY PRETRIAL SERVICES OFFERED TO REMANDEES AND BY WHOM? Bail supervision and counselling by helping agency volunteers.

PLEASE DESCRIBE BRIEFLY HOW PROGRAM OPPORTUNITIES DIFFER FOR SENTENCED AND REMANDED INMATES: At this Centre there is no difference between opportunities afforded sentenced and remanded individuals.

PLEASE ADD ANY ADDITIONAL COMMENTS YOU FEEL ARE RELEVANT TO THE DESCRIPTION OF THE CENTRE:

INSTITUTION PROFILE

FACILITY: Headingley Correctional Institute

JURISDICTION: Manitoba

SUMMARY OBSERVATIONS:

The Headingley Correctional Institute is a 309 bed facility located approximately 12 miles out of Winnipeg in an agricultural setting. At any given time, 55 to 60 of the institution's inmates are on remand status. Headingley is made up of a main building and 3 annexes. All remands are housed in the main building. The institution had an in-house count of 330 when visited in early September and has recently experienced counts of more than 400. Constructed in 1930, the institution has received continual additions and upgrades, the latest being completed approximately 10 years ago.

Remanded inmates are kept separate from sentenced prisoners and are, for the most part, in ranges located in the basement. Ranges consist of 10 to 20 individual cells and a corridor, separated from the inmate day area by bars.

The institution has a full range of recreational facilities and remand prisoners have access to them. There is an attempt to hold all long-term remand inmates at Headingley but this is not always possible.

TOTAL CAPACITY: 309INDIVIDUAL CELLS: 309DORMITORY BEDS: CAPACITY CURRENTLY IN USE: 309MAXIMUM INMATE COUNT IN LAST FIVE YEARS: 400

SPECIAL CELLS/AREAS: # PSYCHIATRIC OBSERVATION: 6
PROTECTIVE CUSTODY/ISOLATION: 32
SEGREGATION: 6
HOSPITAL/INFIRMARY: 6
OTHER (please specify): Admin segregation: 20

ARE THESE SPECIAL AREAS INCLUDED IN THE TOTAL CAPACITY? Yes

YEAR INSTITUTION CONSTRUCTED: 1930

HAVE THERE BEEN ANY MAJOR ADDITIONS OR RENOVATIONS TO THE INSTITUTION SINCE IT WAS CONSTRUCTED? IF SO, PLEASE NOTE BRIEF DESCRIPTION BELOW:

A number of major additions & upgrades have been made throughout its 55 year history.

PLEASE DESCRIBE THE CENTRE DESIGN: Main administrative & cell block building with 3 annexes on the periphery.

PLEASE DESCRIBE THE CENTRE LOCATION (how far from police, court, etc.):
Approximately 15 miles from courts.

NOTE WHICH AREAS ARE FOUND IN THE CENTRE:

<u> x </u> GYMNASIUM	<u> x </u> WEIGHT ROOM	<u> x </u> OUTSIDE YARD
<u> x </u> HOBBY/SHOPS	<u> x </u> CLASSROOMS	<u> </u> LIBRARY
<u> x </u> CANTEEN	<u> </u> DAY ROOM	<u> </u> OTHER

PLEASE DESCRIBE TELEPHONE ACCESS AVAILABLE TO REMAND PRISONERS: Remand prisoners share access to telephones during scheduled hours each day.

WHAT TYPES OF INMATES ARE HOUSED IN THE CENTRE?

<u> x </u> REMAND	<u> x </u> IMMIGRATION HOLD
<u> x </u> SENTENCED	<u> x </u> DETENTION (LOCK-UP)
<u> x </u> FEDERAL INMATE	<u> </u> OTHER

ARE FEMALES HELD AT THE CENTRE? Yes

HOW MANY BEDS? 13

APPROX. AVERAGE DAILY COUNT OVER LAST YEAR: 115
82 % REMAND
18 % SENTENCED

APPROX. # OF PEOPLE TAKEN TO COURT EACH DAY FROM THE CENTRE: 50-60

HOW ARE INMATES MOVED TO THE CENTRE AND BY WHOM? By correctional staff and sheriffs.

HOW ARE INMATES MOVED TO COURT FROM THE CENTRE AND BY WHOM? Corrections staff and sheriffs.

WHAT WAS THE TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET FOR THE CENTRE? 2,453,600
 - FOR WHAT FISCAL YEAR? 1984/85

WHAT % OF THE TOTAL BUDGET WAS DEVOTED TO SALARIES? 87.3%

DOES THE ABOVE TOTAL BUDGET FIGURE INCLUDE \$ FOR FACILITY RENT AND/OR MAINTENANCE? No

HOW ARE REQUESTS FOR CAPITAL ENHANCEMENTS AND NEW CONSTRUCTION HANDLED?
Through normal budgetary and prioritization process and liaison with central government agency.

STAFF NUMBERS:

	PERMANENT STAFF	TEMP./CASUAL STAFF	TOTAL STAFF
LINE SECURITY	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
OTHER STAFF	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
TOTAL STAFF	<u>200</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>220</u>

DESCRIBE THE TRAINING FOR NEW STAFF MEMBERS AT THE INSTITUTION: Centrally administered training program in the 1st 12 months. First aid and fire safety training mandatory.

PLEASE DESCRIBE VISITING REGULATIONS FOR REMANDED PRISONERS: 1 per week. May be expanded to 2 times per week excluding legal counsel. Open visits are the norm.

ARE ANY WORK PROGRAMS OR OPPORTUNITIES AVAILABLE TO REMAND PRISONERS? No

ARE ANY PRETRIAL SERVICES OFFERED TO REMANDEES AND BY WHOM? Individual counselling upon request and correspondence education training offered.

PLEASE DESCRIBE BRIEFLY HOW PROGRAM OPPORTUNITIES DIFFER FOR SENTENCED AND REMANDED INMATES: Remand inmates have access only to recreational programs.

PLEASE ADD ANY ADDITIONAL COMMENTS YOU FEEL ARE RELEVANT TO THE DESCRIPTION OF THE CENTRE:



SASKATCHEWAN

The Corrections Division, Department of Justice is responsible for the delivery of adult correctional services in Saskatchewan. The Corrections Division operates 21 adult correctional facilities. Four of these are secure correctional centres housing remand and sentenced prisoners. Of the 4 centres, 3 male facilities are located in Prince Albert, Saskatoon and Regina. A female facility is also located in Prince Albert. Saskatchewan facilities do not accommodate lockup prisoners.

Both the Saskatoon Provincial C.C. and the Regina Provincial C.C. were visited in the past year. Details pertaining to each institution can be found in this section. Remand and sentenced prisoners are, for the most part, segregated from one another. Remand and remand/sentenced prisoners can be situated in the sentenced population depending on the individual and the nature of the charges against him or her.

INSTITUTION PROFILE**FACILITY:** Regina Provincial Correctional Centre**JURISDICTION:** Saskatchewan**SUMMARY OBSERVATIONS:**

The Regina Regional Correctional Centre is located approximately 7 miles from Regina in a rural setting. The Centre is made up of various buildings and additions, some used for bed space and others used for program activities. Bed space at the facility is accommodated in 3 main buildings and a remand unit, for a total capacity of 407. A 32 bed satellite camp is also administered by the Centre. The capacity of the Centre has recently been extended to over 430 (not including 30 to 35 intermittent weekend prisoners housed in cottages during times of peak capacity). The main facility was built in 1916 but several additions and upgrades have been undertaken, the most recent of which ended in 1968. The original building is now only a small portion of the facility.

Approximately 55 remand inmates are housed in a separate remand unit built within the last 20 years. The unit is a 4 stories building with a separate weight room and recreational space in the basement and approximately 25 cells on each of 2 floors. One floor is devoted to control, offices and interview space. If the remand unit becomes full, the overflow from remand is moved to a range housing federal inmates. Some mixing of the sentenced/remand and sentenced population occurs at the discretion of the classification panel. Sentenced/remand inmates can work. Visits at the Centre are, for the most part, conducted in an open setting.

TOTAL CAPACITY: 407**INDIVIDUAL CELLS:** 311(68 db)
DORMITORY BEDS: 28**CAPACITY CURRENTLY IN USE:** 407**MAXIMUM INMATE COUNT IN LAST FIVE YEARS:** 453

SPECIAL CELLS/AREAS: # **PSYCHIATRIC OBSERVATION:** 4
PROTECTIVE CUSTODY/ISOLATION: 34
SEGREGATION: _____
HOSPITAL/INFIRMARY: 14
OTHER (please specify): security quarter: 14

ARE THESE SPECIAL AREAS INCLUDED IN THE TOTAL CAPACITY? Yes**YEAR INSTITUTION CONSTRUCTED:** 1916**HAVE THERE BEEN ANY MAJOR ADDITIONS OR RENOVATIONS TO THE INSTITUTION SINCE IT WAS CONSTRUCTED? IF SO, PLEASE NOTE BRIEF DESCRIPTION BELOW:**

Several expansions & upgrades were made before 1968. Major additions included 2 new cell blocks, a kitchen building and a remand unit

PLEASE DESCRIBE THE CENTRE DESIGN:

PLEASE DESCRIBE THE CENTRE LOCATION (how far from police, court, etc.):
7 miles from court and police.

NOTE WHICH AREAS ARE FOUND IN THE CENTRE:

☒ GYMNASIUM	☒ WEIGHT ROOM	☒ OUTSIDE YARD
☒ HOBBY/SHOPS	☒ CLASSROOMS	☒ LIBRARY
☒ CANTEEN	☒ DAY ROOM	☐ OTHER

PLEASE DESCRIBE TELEPHONE ACCESS AVAILABLE TO REMAND PRISONERS: There is a telephone in each corridor and inmates are allowed 1 personal call per day.

WHAT TYPES OF INMATES ARE HOUSED IN THE CENTRE?

☒ REMAND	☒ IMMIGRATION HOLD
☒ SENTENCED	☐ DETENTION (LOCK-UP)
☒ FEDERAL INMATE	☐ OTHER

ARE FEMALES HELD AT THE CENTRE? No

HOW MANY BEDS? _____

APPROX. AVERAGE DAILY COUNT OVER LAST YEAR: 350
 15 % REMAND
 85 % SENTENCED

APPROX. # OF PEOPLE TAKEN TO COURT EACH DAY FROM THE CENTRE: 11

HOW ARE INMATES MOVED TO THE CENTRE AND BY WHOM? Special units of both the R.C.M.P. and city police.

HOW ARE INMATES MOVED TO COURT FROM THE CENTRE AND BY WHOM? Special units of both R.C.M.P. and city police.

WHAT WAS THE TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET FOR THE CENTRE? Unknown
 - FOR WHAT FISCAL YEAR? _____

WHAT % OF THE TOTAL BUDGET WAS DEVOTED TO SALARIES? _____

DOES THE ABOVE TOTAL BUDGET FIGURE INCLUDE \$ FOR FACILITY RENT AND/OR MAINTENANCE? Unknown

HOW ARE REQUESTS FOR CAPITAL ENHANCEMENTS AND NEW CONSTRUCTION HANDLED?
Unknown

STAFF NUMBERS:

	<u>PERMANENT STAFF</u>	<u>TEMP./CASUAL STAFF</u>	<u>TOTAL STAFF</u>
LINE SECURITY	_____	_____	_____
OTHER STAFF	_____	_____	_____
TOTAL STAFF	<u>162</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>178</u>

DESCRIBE THE TRAINING FOR NEW STAFF MEMBERS AT THE INSTITUTION: After staff are recruited there is a 1 week on site orientation period followed by 1 week of classroom orientation. A new, more intensive training course is currently being developed.

PLEASE DESCRIBE VISITING REGULATIONS FOR REMANDED PRISONERS: Visiting times are available 4 times per week. Inmates normally receive visitors twice per week.

ARE ANY WORK PROGRAMS OR OPPORTUNITIES AVAILABLE TO REMAND PRISONERS? No

ARE ANY PRETRIAL SERVICES OFFERED TO REMANDEES AND BY WHOM? Counselling by Salvation Army volunteer upon request.

PLEASE DESCRIBE BRIEFLY HOW PROGRAM OPPORTUNITIES DIFFER FOR SENTENCED AND REMANDED INMATES: Remand inmates have access only to recreational program facilities.

PLEASE ADD ANY ADDITIONAL COMMENTS YOU FEEL ARE RELEVANT TO THE DESCRIPTION OF THE CENTRE:

INSTITUTION PROFILE

FACILITY: Saskatoon Provincial Correctional Centre

JURISDICTION: Saskatchewan

SUMMARY OBSERVATIONS:

The Saskatoon Provincial Correctional Centre is located in an industrial area on the outskirts of Saskatoon. The Centre has a modern design and is comprised of a main building and 3 chalet-like cottages. An "urban camp" trailer housing 50 inmates is also located on the institution's property. The Centre was designed to accommodate 130 prisoners but recent population levels have exceeded 200. Two 20 bed dormitories have been added in the main jail by converting program space. There are approximately 40 to 45 remand inmates in the population at any given time. 26 maximum security remand cells divided into a 14 and 12 bed cell block comprise the remand unit. Sentenced/remand and remand inmates are kept in this area. Sentenced/remand and remand inmates are also housed in the general population including the dormitory unit. The classification of individuals to either maximum security or medium security while awaiting trial is based upon the nature of the individual and the charges against him.

The Centre has three 34 bed cottages attached to the Centre via an open sidewalk. They are divided into 2 self-sufficient living units. One of the living units is used to house young offenders. Visits are, except in unusual circumstances, conducted in open settings.

TOTAL CAPACITY: 130INDIVIDUAL CELLS: 154DORMITORY BEDS: 40CAPACITY CURRENTLY IN USE: 204

MAXIMUM INMATE COUNT IN LAST FIVE YEARS: _____

SPECIAL CELLS/AREAS: # PSYCHIATRIC OBSERVATION: _____

PROTECTIVE CUSTODY/ISOLATION: _____

SEGREGATION: 4# HOSPITAL/INFIRMARY: 2

OTHER (please specify): _____

ARE THESE SPECIAL AREAS INCLUDED IN THE TOTAL CAPACITY? No

YEAR INSTITUTION CONSTRUCTED: 1980

HAVE THERE BEEN ANY MAJOR ADDITIONS OR RENOVATIONS TO THE INSTITUTION SINCE IT WAS CONSTRUCTED? IF SO, PLEASE NOTE BRIEF DESCRIPTION BELOW:

No

PLEASE DESCRIBE THE CENTRE DESIGN: The Centre has 3 main bed space areas in the main building: 1 cell area for remand, 1 cell area for sentenced, & a dormitory space for remand & sentenced offenders. As well, 3 cottages, each divided into 2, 17-bed living units, are within the secure area of the institution.

PLEASE DESCRIBE THE CENTRE LOCATION (how far from police, court, etc.):
Approximately 3 to 4 miles from courts and police.

NOTE WHICH AREAS ARE FOUND IN THE CENTRE:

<u> x </u> GYMNASIUM	<u> x </u> WEIGHT ROOM	<u> x </u> OUTSIDE YARD
<u> x </u> HOBBY/SHOPS	<u> x </u> CLASSROOMS	<u> x </u> LIBRARY
<u> x </u> CANTEEN	<u> x </u> DAY ROOM	<u> </u> OTHER

PLEASE DESCRIBE TELEPHONE ACCESS AVAILABLE TO REMAND PRISONERS: Remand inmates have access to phones in living units. Business calls and calls to lawyers are unlimited while personal calls are limited to 1 per day.

WHAT TYPES OF INMATES ARE HOUSED IN THE CENTRE?

<u> x </u> REMAND	<u> x </u> IMMIGRATION HOLD
<u> x </u> SENTENCED	<u> </u> DETENTION (LOCK-UP)
<u> x </u> FEDERAL INMATE	<u> </u> OTHER

ARE FEMALES HELD AT THE CENTRE? No

HOW MANY BEDS?

APPROX. AVERAGE DAILY COUNT OVER LAST YEAR: 195
20 % REMAND
80 % SENTENCED

APPROX. # OF PEOPLE TAKEN TO COURT EACH DAY FROM THE CENTRE: 6-8

HOW ARE INMATES MOVED TO THE CENTRE AND BY WHOM? Special units of the city police and R.C.M.P.

HOW ARE INMATES MOVED TO COURT FROM THE CENTRE AND BY WHOM? Special units of the city police and R.C.M.P.

WHAT WAS THE TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET FOR THE CENTRE? Unknown
 - FOR WHAT FISCAL YEAR?

WHAT % OF THE TOTAL BUDGET WAS DEVOTED TO SALARIES? Unknown

DOES THE ABOVE TOTAL BUDGET FIGURE INCLUDE \$ FOR FACILITY RENT AND/OR MAINTENANCE? Unknown

HOW ARE REQUESTS FOR CAPITAL ENHANCEMENTS AND NEW CONSTRUCTION HANDLED?
Unknown

STAFF NUMBERS:

	<u>PERMANENT STAFF</u>	<u>TEMP./CASUAL STAFF</u>	<u>TOTAL STAFF</u>
LINE SECURITY	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
OTHER STAFF	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
TOTAL STAFF	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

DESCRIBE THE TRAINING FOR NEW STAFF MEMBERS AT THE INSTITUTION: 1 week orientation & 1 week classroom training. A new training course is under development.

PLEASE DESCRIBE VISITING REGULATIONS FOR REMANDED PRISONERS: Remand prisoners are entitled to 2 visits per week excluding legal counsel.

ARE ANY WORK PROGRAMS OR OPPORTUNITIES AVAILABLE TO REMAND PRISONERS? No

ARE ANY PRETRIAL SERVICES OFFERED TO REMANDEES AND BY WHOM? No

PLEASE DESCRIBE BRIEFLY HOW PROGRAM OPPORTUNITIES DIFFER FOR SENTENCED AND REMANDED INMATES: Remand inmates have access only to recreational program facilities.

PLEASE ADD ANY ADDITIONAL COMMENTS YOU FEEL ARE RELEVANT TO THE DESCRIPTION OF THE CENTRE:



ALBERTA

In Alberta, adult correctional services are provided by the Corrections Services Division of the Department of Solicitor General. There are 10 adult correctional institutions operating in Alberta including 2 remand centres, 5 correctional centres and 3 community correctional centres. Additionally there are 11 forestry camps associated with the 5 correctional centres and 20 privately run C.R.C.'s contracted by the government to provide correctional services. Combined, the Calgary and Edmonton remand centres account for the vast majority of the remand population in the province. Remand and sentenced populations are strictly segregated in Alberta's 7 institutions handling remand cases. Alberta's remand centres in Calgary and Edmonton routinely hold small numbers of lockup prisoners prior to their first court appearance.

Both remand centres were visited and toured in 1985. Detailed descriptions of each facility can be found in this section.

INSTITUTION PROFILE

FACILITY: Calgary Remand Centre

JURISDICTION: Alberta

SUMMARY OBSERVATIONS:

The 250 bed Calgary Remand Centre is located in downtown Calgary in the same building housing the provincial courts. The Centre is also attached to the building which houses the Calgary city police. The Centre's entrance, administration, central control and visiting area is located on ground level. The Centre itself operates on the fourth, sixth, seventh and eighth floors. The fourth floor houses the male and female detention centre areas (there are 65 beds for males and 40 beds for females), kitchen and program staff; the sixth floor has five dormitories; the seventh contains 5 cell blocks; and the eighth floor has two dormitories, a library and medical beds. Movement between floors is via two dedicated elevators. The majority of inmates at the Centre are remand or both remand and sentenced. The institution has no gymnasium but does have a weight room and two small covered exercise yards. The male detention centre has often exceeded its 65 bed capacity and the institution has experienced counts as high as 370. The average daily count in 1983/84 was 337 including 315 males and 22 females. Counts in the past year have lowered somewhat at the Calgary Remand Centre.

The Centre carefully screens visitors and entrance is made via an airport style metal detector. A hand held metal detector is sometimes used. Visits are conducted in both secure and open settings.

TOTAL CAPACITY: 250INDIVIDUAL CELLS: 60
DORMITORY BEDS: 190

CAPACITY CURRENTLY IN USE: _____

MAXIMUM INMATE COUNT IN LAST FIVE YEARS: 370

SPECIAL CELLS/AREAS: # PSYCHIATRIC OBSERVATION: Unknown
PROTECTIVE CUSTODY/ISOLATION: Unknown
SEGREGATION: Unknown
HOSPITAL/INFIRMARY: Unknown
OTHER (please specify): Detention: 105

ARE THESE SPECIAL AREAS INCLUDED IN THE TOTAL CAPACITY? Yes

YEAR INSTITUTION CONSTRUCTED: 1974

HAVE THERE BEEN ANY MAJOR ADDITIONS OR RENOVATIONS TO THE INSTITUTION SINCE IT WAS CONSTRUCTED? IF SO, PLEASE NOTE BRIEF DESCRIPTION BELOW:

PLEASE DESCRIBE THE CENTRE DESIGN: Split into 3 distinct areas: 1) entranced admission; 2) detention, court movement; and 3) space to accommodate inmates. Inmates are held in cell blocks or dormitories.

PLEASE DESCRIBE THE CENTRE LOCATION (how far from police, court, etc.): Within 1 block of criminal courts and police.

NOTE WHICH AREAS ARE FOUND IN THE CENTRE:

☐ GYMNASIUM	☒ WEIGHT ROOM	☐ OUTSIDE YARD
☒ HOBBY/SHOPS	☐ CLASSROOMS	☒ LIBRARY
☐ CANTEEN	☐ DAY ROOM	☐ OTHER

PLEASE DESCRIBE TELEPHONE ACCESS AVAILABLE TO REMAND PRISONERS: Remand inmates have access to telephones in living units.

WHAT TYPES OF INMATES ARE HOUSED IN THE CENTRE?

☒ REMAND	☒ IMMIGRATION HOLD
☒ SENTENCED	☒ DETENTION (LOCK-UP)
☒ FEDERAL INMATE	☐ OTHER

ARE FEMALES HELD AT THE CENTRE? Yes

HOW MANY BEDS? 40

APPROX. AVERAGE DAILY COUNT OVER LAST YEAR: 310

<u>80</u> % REMAND
<u>20</u> % SENTENCED

APPROX. # OF PEOPLE TAKEN TO COURT EACH DAY FROM THE CENTRE: Unknown

HOW ARE INMATES MOVED TO THE CENTRE AND BY WHOM? Police and corrections escort service.

HOW ARE INMATES MOVED TO COURT FROM THE CENTRE AND BY WHOM? Corrections escort service.

WHAT WAS THE TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET FOR THE CENTRE? Unknown
- FOR WHAT FISCAL YEAR?

WHAT % OF THE TOTAL BUDGET WAS DEVOTED TO SALARIES? Unknown

DOES THE ABOVE TOTAL BUDGET FIGURE INCLUDE \$ FOR FACILITY RENT AND/OR MAINTENANCE? No

HOW ARE REQUESTS FOR CAPITAL ENHANCEMENTS AND NEW CONSTRUCTION HANDLED?
Central pool of funds from the Department of the Solicitor General, managed through the property management branch.

STAFF NUMBERS:

	<u>PERMANENT STAFF</u>	<u>TEMP./CASUAL STAFF</u>	<u>TOTAL STAFF</u>
LINE SECURITY	_____	_____	_____
OTHER STAFF	_____	_____	_____
TOTAL STAFF	_____	_____	_____

DESCRIBE THE TRAINING FOR NEW STAFF MEMBERS AT THE INSTITUTION: Basic orientation and classroom training.

PLEASE DESCRIBE VISITING REGULATIONS FOR REMANDED PRISONERS: Unknown

ARE ANY WORK PROGRAMS OR OPPORTUNITIES AVAILABLE TO REMAND PRISONERS? Educational programs are offered.

ARE ANY PRETRIAL SERVICES OFFERED TO REMANDEES AND BY WHOM? Program services are offered mainly by volunteers working for helping agencies. The Centre does offer counselling upon request.

PLEASE DESCRIBE BRIEFLY HOW PROGRAM OPPORTUNITIES DIFFER FOR SENTENCED AND REMANDED INMATES: N/A

PLEASE ADD ANY ADDITIONAL COMMENTS YOU FEEL ARE RELEVANT TO THE DESCRIPTION OF THE CENTRE:

INSTITUTION PROFILE

FACILITY: Edmonton Remand Centre

JURISDICTION: Alberta

SUMMARY OBSERVATIONS:

The Edmonton Remand Centre is located in downtown Edmonton, 1/2 block from the police station, next door to the building containing a hearing officer (conducting first appearance and bail hearings), and kitty-corner to the provincial and superior courts. A tunnel connects all of the above buildings with the Remand Centre. The Centre operates an extensive court holding cell area below the provincial courthouse. The Edmonton Remand Centre has a total capacity of 590 including special use areas. More than half of the institution's 329 cells are double bunked. The Centre also has two 18 bed dormitories for use by prisoners held under police detention prior to first appearance.

Population levels have been dropping at the Centre over the past 4 years. This year counts have consistently been below 400 and have gone as low as the mid 300's. Remand inmates and sentenced remand inmates comprise the majority of the inmate population. Depending on the individual requirement for security and supervision, the inmates are held in single or double bunked cells within a one or two tiered cell block. Two cell blocks are in the view of the staff station immediately in front of the cell areas.

Access to the Centre appeared to be the most controlled of all institutions visited in Canada. All visitors are identified and logged, and enter the Centre's visiting lounge via an airport designed metal detector. A further body search is conducted using a hand held metal detector and all hand bags or briefcases are scanned and opened. Visits are conducted in open and secure settings.

TOTAL CAPACITY: 596INDIVIDUAL CELLS: 329(197db)DORMITORY BEDS: 64CAPACITY CURRENTLY IN USE: 590MAXIMUM INMATE COUNT IN LAST FIVE YEARS: 600SPECIAL CELLS/AREAS: # PSYCHIATRIC OBSERVATION: 6# PROTECTIVE CUSTODY/ISOLATION: 48# SEGREGATION: 24# HOSPITAL/INFIRMARY: 6# OTHER (please specify): Chronic mental health: 36

ARE THESE SPECIAL AREAS INCLUDED IN THE TOTAL CAPACITY? Yes

YEAR INSTITUTION CONSTRUCTED: 1979

HAVE THERE BEEN ANY MAJOR ADDITIONS OR RENOVATIONS TO THE INSTITUTION SINCE IT WAS CONSTRUCTED? IF SO, PLEASE NOTE BRIEF DESCRIPTION BELOW:

No

PLEASE DESCRIBE THE CENTRE DESIGN: 7 story building with elevator movement between floors. Cell area is on second to 6th floors. Second floor contains acute medical and psychiatric facilities, two 56 capacity units and an overflow remand/detention area. Level 1 contains a gymnasium and administrative offices. Basement contains the admission and discharge area, detention dormitories, records section and kitchen.

PLEASE DESCRIBE THE CENTRE LOCATION (how far from police, court, etc.): The centre is part of a criminal justice system complex, with an underground tunnel connected to the Edmonton Police Department Headquarters, Provincial and Court of Queen's Bench Buildings and various offices within the Attorney General's Department.

NOTE WHICH AREAS ARE FOUND IN THE CENTRE:

<u> x </u> GYMNASIUM	<u> x </u> WEIGHT ROOM	<u> x </u> OUTSIDE YARD
<u> x </u> HOBBY/SHOPS	<u> x </u> CLASSROOMS	<u> x </u> LIBRARY
<u> x </u> CANTEEN	<u> x </u> DAY ROOM	<u> </u> OTHER

PLEASE DESCRIBE TELEPHONE ACCESS AVAILABLE TO REMAND PRISONERS: 2 phones available in the cell areas for local calls & 1 for long distance calls.

WHAT TYPES OF INMATES ARE HOUSED IN THE CENTRE?

<u> x </u> REMAND	<u> x </u> IMMIGRATION HOLD
<u> x </u> SENTENCED	<u> x </u> DETENTION (LOCK-UP)
<u> x </u> FEDERAL INMATE	<u> </u> OTHER

ARE FEMALES HELD AT THE CENTRE? Yes

HOW MANY BEDS? 48

APPROX. AVERAGE DAILY COUNT OVER LAST YEAR: 350
85 % REMAND
15 % SENTENCED

APPROX. # OF PEOPLE TAKEN TO COURT EACH DAY FROM THE CENTRE: 25-30

HOW ARE INMATES MOVED TO THE CENTRE AND BY WHOM? By police and corrections escort services.

HOW ARE INMATES MOVED TO COURT FROM THE CENTRE AND BY WHOM? Correctional officers from the Centre.

WHAT WAS THE TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET FOR THE CENTRE? 11,600,000
 - FOR WHAT FISCAL YEAR? 84/85

WHAT % OF THE TOTAL BUDGET WAS DEVOTED TO SALARIES? 82%

DOES THE ABOVE TOTAL BUDGET FIGURE INCLUDE \$ FOR FACILITY RENT AND/OR MAINTENANCE? No

HOW ARE REQUESTS FOR CAPITAL ENHANCEMENTS AND NEW CONSTRUCTION HANDLED?

For Solicitor General projects approved by Treasury and Cabinet all funding for new construction is provided by the Department of Alberta Public Works.

STAFF NUMBERS:

	<u>PERMANENT STAFF</u>	<u>TEMP./CASUAL STAFF</u>	<u>TOTAL STAFF</u>
LINE SECURITY	<u>238</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>242</u>
OTHER STAFF	<u>52</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>52</u>
TOTAL STAFF	<u>290</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>294</u>

DESCRIBE THE TRAINING FOR NEW STAFF MEMBERS AT THE INSTITUTION:

Correctional onal officers receive basic 5 week training involving theoretical & practical orientation.

PLEASE DESCRIBE VISITING REGULATIONS FOR REMANDED PRISONERS: Visiting is offered throughout the week; visiting with legal counsel is unlimited and personal visits are limited to 2 per week per visitor.

ARE ANY WORK PROGRAMS OR OPPORTUNITIES AVAILABLE TO REMAND PRISONERS?

Select jobs, including the laundry area, unit cleaners and inmate stores. Three positions are available for female remanded inmates in the sewing/garment repair project.

ARE ANY PRETRIAL SERVICES OFFERED TO REMANDEES AND BY WHOM? Yes. A wide range of counselling, educational and recreational programs are available to the remanded inmate at the Centre. A bail program is also available.

PLEASE DESCRIBE BRIEFLY HOW PROGRAM OPPORTUNITIES DIFFER FOR SENTENCED AND REMANDED INMATES: N/A

PLEASE ADD ANY ADDITIONAL COMMENTS YOU FEEL ARE RELEVANT TO THE DESCRIPTION OF THE CENTRE:

BRITISH COLUMBIA

The Corrections Branch, Ministry of Attorney General provides adult correctional services in the Province of British Columbia. There are 26 Branch operated facilities in the adult system which is comprised of 6 secure centres (including 1 remand centre), 4 open correctional centres, 8 camp operations and 8 community corrections centres. Additional bed space is provided through contracts with several privately run operations.

B.C. institutions visited in the course of the study were the Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre, Vancouver Pre-trial Services Centre and Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre. Details pertaining to each can be found in this section. In B.C., remand and sentenced populations are segregated wherever possible and no provincial institution houses lockup prisoners. All remand cases are held in the 6 secure correctional centres. Female remand cases are held in one centre located in Vancouver. Remand prisoners sentenced to periods of incarceration but still awaiting trial on further charges are counted as sentenced prisoners, although they may continue to be housed in the secure centres and treated as remand inmates if warranted by the nature of the outstanding charges against them.

INSTITUTION PROFILE**FACILITY:** Lower Mainland Regional Corectional Centre**JURISDICTION:** British Columbia**SUMMARY OBSERVATIONS:**

The Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre (L.M.R.C.C.) is the largest institution operating in B.C. The Centre has, at times, accommodated more than 1,000 prisoners during its 72 year histories. Today, the capacity of this remand and sentenced facility is rated at 396 although there are in excess of 650 individual cells throughout the institution and adjoining buildings. L.M.R.C.C. is comprised of a collection of buildings including a main cell block area and administration wing, laundry building, kitchen, west gate annex, hospital and gymnasium. The majority of the Centre's population is held in two of three wings of the main centre and the west gate annex. The remand population at the Centre is held in a 180 bed wing consisting of ten 18 bed tiers in a maximum security setting. The remand area has no day room or program space. The five levels of tiers are reached via metal staircases. Each wing is divided into two halves each having five floors. Cells look out and down at a ground floor parade area. The design of L.M.R.C.C.'s cells is unlike that of any other provincial facility operating in Canada.

There have been many attempts to rebuild L.M.R.C.C. and/or construct new facilities on different sites. While no immediate project is expected, the Corrections Branch is attempting to have funds approved to achieve this long outstanding goal. Two secure visits per week are allowed remand inmates at the Centre, excluding legal counsel who are permitted access as required. Every Saturday, there are open family visits available to the majority of remand prisoners.

TOTAL CAPACITY: 396**INDIVIDUAL CELLS:** 667
DORMITORY BEDS: 0**CAPACITY CURRENTLY IN USE:** 396**MAXIMUM INMATE COUNT IN LAST FIVE YEARS:** 690

SPECIAL CELLS/AREAS: # **PSYCHIATRIC OBSERVATION:** 6
PROTECTIVE CUSTODY/ISOLATION: 4
SEGREGATION: 29
HOSPITAL/INFIRMARY: 33
OTHER (please specify): Observation: 12

ARE THESE SPECIAL AREAS INCLUDED IN THE TOTAL CAPACITY? No**YEAR INSTITUTION CONSTRUCTED:** 1913

HAVE THERE BEEN ANY MAJOR ADDITIONS OR RENOVATIONS TO THE INSTITUTION SINCE IT WAS CONSTRUCTED? IF SO, PLEASE NOTE BRIEF DESCRIPTION BELOW:

Health care centre, west gate A & B, records renovation, and recently major fire upgrades completed.

PLEASE DESCRIBE THE CENTRE DESIGN: Main cell block area with admin. offices divided into 3 wings, west gate annex provides bed space for up to 200 inmates & segregation populations.

PLEASE DESCRIBE THE CENTRE LOCATION (how far from police, court, etc.):

Within 8 mile radius of courts and police.

NOTE WHICH AREAS ARE FOUND IN THE CENTRE:

<u>x</u>	GYMNASIUM	<u>x</u>	WEIGHT ROOM	<u>x</u>	OUTSIDE YARD
<u>x</u>	HOBBY/SHOPS	<u>x</u>	CLASSROOMS	<u>x</u>	LIBRARY
<u>x</u>	CANTEEN	<u> </u>	DAY ROOM	<u> </u>	OTHER

PLEASE DESCRIBE TELEPHONE ACCESS AVAILABLE TO REMAND PRISONERS: Telephone available all day when inmates out of cells.

WHAT TYPES OF INMATES ARE HOUSED IN THE CENTRE?

<u> x </u>	REMAND	<u> x </u>	IMMIGRATION HOLD
<u> x </u>	SENTENCED	<u> </u>	DETENTION (LOCK-UP)
<u> x </u>	FEDERAL INMATE	<u> </u>	OTHER

ARE FEMALES HELD AT THE CENTRE? No

HOW MANY BEDS?

APPROX. AVERAGE DAILY COUNT OVER LAST YEAR: 403
25% REMAND
75% SENTENCED

APPROX. # OF PEOPLE TAKEN TO COURT EACH DAY FROM THE CENTRE: 35

HOW ARE INMATES MOVED TO THE CENTRE AND BY WHOM? Sheriff escort.

HOW ARE INMATES MOVED TO COURT FROM THE CENTRE AND BY WHOM? Sheriff escort and correctional officer escorts.

WHAT WAS THE TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET FOR THE CENTRE? 10.5M
- FOR WHAT FISCAL YEAR? 84/85

WHAT % OF THE TOTAL BUDGET WAS DEVOTED TO SALARIES? 78%

DOES THE ABOVE TOTAL BUDGET FIGURE INCLUDE \$ FOR FACILITY RENT AND/OR MAINTENANCE? No

HOW ARE REQUESTS FOR CAPITAL ENHANCEMENTS AND NEW CONSTRUCTION HANDLED?
Through normal Ministry budgetary and prioritization process and liaison with the B.C. Buildings Corporation.

STAFF NUMBERS:

	<u>PERMANENT STAFF</u>	<u>TEMP./CASUAL STAFF</u>	<u>TOTAL STAFF</u>
LINE SECURITY	_____	_____	_____
OTHER STAFF	_____	_____	_____
TOTAL STAFF	_____	_____	<u>293</u>

DESCRIBE THE TRAINING FOR NEW STAFF MEMBERS AT THE INSTITUTION: Basic orientation & block training completed in 1st 6 weeks, thereafter correctional officer training completed during 1st year.

PLEASE DESCRIBE VISITING REGULATIONS FOR REMANDED PRISONERS: Prisoners are entitled to 2 visits per week and family visits on Saturday.

ARE ANY WORK PROGRAMS OR OPPORTUNITIES AVAILABLE TO REMAND PRISONERS?
Remand prisoners can work but work placement priority given to sentenced inmates.

ARE ANY PRETRIAL SERVICES OFFERED TO REMANDEES AND BY WHOM? Bail supervision service & counselling on request.

PLEASE DESCRIBE BRIEFLY HOW PROGRAM OPPORTUNITIES DIFFER FOR SENTENCED AND REMANDED INMATES: Remand inmates have limited access to program facilities.

PLEASE ADD ANY ADDITIONAL COMMENTS YOU FEEL ARE RELEVANT TO THE DESCRIPTION OF THE CENTRE:

INSTITUTION PROFILE**FACILITY:** Vancouver Pretrial Services Centre**JURISDICTION:** British Columbia**SUMMARY OBSERVATIONS:**

The 150 bed Vancouver Pretrial Services Centre was opened in 1981 to accommodate accused prisoners awaiting trial. Located in downtown Vancouver, the facility is connected to the provincial court building by a covered walkway and is kitty-corner to the Vancouver city police station and lockup. The same building also provides space for probation, court team and bail supervision offices.

The average living unit has 15 individual rooms/cells, a day room area and a kitchenette. The rooms/cells in each living unit are bright, look comfortable and have an outside window. Other than during the night shift, a correctional officer is continually in the living unit with inmates.

Movement in the Centre is undertaken by elevators operated by central control. All living unit doors and other security doors in the institution are also operated by central control. Central control responds to requests for door and elevator access and makes voice or camera identification of the person making the request. The central control area is an extremely busy location in the Vancouver Pretrial Services Centre.

The building's design is modern and impressive with staggered floors and brick facing. Since opening, the Centre has been operating at more than 100% capacity and the past year has seen average counts of 153. There is no double bunking at the Centre and no dormitory space. Visits are, except in unusual circumstances, conducted in an open setting.

TOTAL CAPACITY: 150**INDIVIDUAL CELLS:** 150**DORMITORY BEDS:** **CAPACITY CURRENTLY IN USE:** 155**MAXIMUM INMATE COUNT IN LAST FIVE YEARS:** 156

SPECIAL CELLS/AREAS: # PSYCHIATRIC OBSERVATION:
PROTECTIVE CUSTODY/ISOLATION:
SEGREGATION: 11
HOSPITAL/INFIRMARY: 7
OTHER (please specify):

ARE THESE SPECIAL AREAS INCLUDED IN THE TOTAL CAPACITY? No**YEAR INSTITUTION CONSTRUCTED:** 1981

HAVE THERE BEEN ANY MAJOR ADDITIONS OR RENOVATIONS TO THE INSTITUTION SINCE IT WAS CONSTRUCTED? IF SO, PLEASE NOTE BRIEF DESCRIPTION BELOW:
No

PLEASE DESCRIBE THE CENTRE DESIGN: Modern, 6 story building with 10 living units with an average capacity for 15 inmates.

PLEASE DESCRIBE THE CENTRE LOCATION (how far from police, court, etc.):
Within a block of provincial court and police station. Within 2 miles of supreme court and federal courts.

NOTE WHICH AREAS ARE FOUND IN THE CENTRE:

<u> x </u> GYMNASIUM	<u> x </u> WEIGHT ROOM	<u> x </u> OUTSIDE YARD
<u> x </u> HOBBY/SHOPS	<u> x </u> CLASSROOMS	<u> x </u> LIBRARY
<u> x </u> CANTEEN	<u> x </u> DAY ROOM	<u> </u> OTHER

PLEASE DESCRIBE TELEPHONE ACCESS AVAILABLE TO REMAND PRISONERS: While out of cells, remand inmates have have access to payphones in living units.

WHAT TYPES OF INMATES ARE HOUSED IN THE CENTRE?

<u> x </u> REMAND	<u> x </u> IMMIGRATION HOLD
<u> x </u> SENTENCED	<u> </u> DETENTION (LOCK-UP)
<u> x </u> FEDERAL INMATE	<u> </u> OTHER

ARE FEMALES HELD AT THE CENTRE? No

HOW MANY BEDS?

APPROX. AVERAGE DAILY COUNT OVER LAST YEAR: 153
 78 % REMAND
 22 % SENTENCED

APPROX. # OF PEOPLE TAKEN TO COURT EACH DAY FROM THE CENTRE: 30

HOW ARE INMATES MOVED TO THE CENTRE AND BY WHOM? Sheriff Services personnel and correctional officers.

HOW ARE INMATES MOVED TO COURT FROM THE CENTRE AND BY WHOM? Sheriff Services

WHAT WAS THE TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET FOR THE CENTRE? Unknown
 - FOR WHAT FISCAL YEAR?

WHAT % OF THE TOTAL BUDGET WAS DEVOTED TO SALARIES? Unknown

DOES THE ABOVE TOTAL BUDGET FIGURE INCLUDE \$ FOR FACILITY RENT AND/OR MAINTENANCE? No

HOW ARE REQUESTS FOR CAPITAL ENHANCEMENTS AND NEW CONSTRUCTION HANDLED?
 Through the normal Ministry budgetary process and liaison with the B.C. Buildings Corporation.

STAFF NUMBERS:

	<u>PERMANENT STAFF</u>	<u>TEMP./CASUAL STAFF</u>	<u>TOTAL STAFF</u>
LINE SECURITY	_____	_____	_____
OTHER STAFF	_____	_____	_____
TOTAL STAFF	_____	_____	<u>135.3</u>

DESCRIBE THE TRAINING FOR NEW STAFF MEMBERS AT THE INSTITUTION: Basic orientation and block training prior to employment and additional training during the first year.

PLEASE DESCRIBE VISITING REGULATIONS FOR REMANDED PRISONERS: Remand inmates are allowed daily visits conducted in the open unless privilege is abused.

ARE ANY WORK PROGRAMS OR OPPORTUNITIES AVAILABLE TO REMAND PRISONERS? No

ARE ANY PRETRIAL SERVICES OFFERED TO REMANDEES AND BY WHOM? Bail supervision and counselling upon request.

PLEASE DESCRIBE BRIEFLY HOW PROGRAM OPPORTUNITIES DIFFER FOR SENTENCED AND REMANDED INMATES: N/A

PLEASE ADD ANY ADDITIONAL COMMENTS YOU FEEL ARE RELEVANT TO THE DESCRIPTION OF THE CENTRE:

INSTITUTION PROFILE**FACILITY:** Vancouver Island Regional Corectional Centre**JURISDICTION:** British Columbia**SUMMARY OBSERVATIONS:**

The Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre has undergone a major renovation project in the past three years. New living units, kitchen, gymnasium and yard were opened in 1985. The old building is now being completely renovated to accommodate administration, records and admissions, medical services, special purpose cells and medium security bed space. The planned capacity of the new facility is still somewhat uncertain, however, current plans indicate slightly over 200 beds.

Ten living units, containing an average of 15 rooms/cells, are situated in two main pods separated by the gymnasium. Access to the living unit is gained via an open courtyard. All movement to and from the living unit is via the courtyard. At request, central control operates all doors in the institution. Central control staff identify the person making the request by voice, camera or both. Many thousands of these requests are made each and every day making the central control area a busy post.

The living units are arranged on two levels of 6 to 8 cells. There is a day room/T.V. room in each living unit and kitchenette as well as a games room which is shared with one other living unit. The individual cells/rooms are bright, look comfortable and have an outside window. Inmates are supervised by staff members present in the living unit at all times other than the night shift. Visits at the Centre are conducted, for the most part, in an open setting.

Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre houses both remand and sentenced offenders. Approximately 40% of the remand population is remand. Remand and sentenced prisoners are segregated to the maximum extent possible.

TOTAL CAPACITY: 200**INDIVIDUAL CELLS:** 200**DORMITORY BEDS:** _____**CAPACITY CURRENTLY IN USE:** 160**MAXIMUM INMATE COUNT IN LAST FIVE YEARS:** 200

SPECIAL CELLS/AREAS: # PSYCHIATRIC OBSERVATION: Unknown
PROTECTIVE CUSTODY/ISOLATION: Unknown
SEGREGATION: Unknown
HOSPITAL/INFIRMARY: Unknown
OTHER (please specify): _____

ARE THESE SPECIAL AREAS INCLUDED IN THE TOTAL CAPACITY? No**YEAR INSTITUTION CONSTRUCTED:** 1985(in process)

HAVE THERE BEEN ANY MAJOR ADDITIONS OR RENOVATIONS TO THE INSTITUTION SINCE IT WAS CONSTRUCTED? IF SO, PLEASE NOTE BRIEF DESCRIPTION BELOW:

New living units and support services added. Old centre renovated to provide special purpose beds, administration and medical area.

PLEASE DESCRIBE THE CENTRE DESIGN: Old institution & cell block area across from living units creating central courtyard through which movement occurs.

PLEASE DESCRIBE THE CENTRE LOCATION (how far from police, court, etc.): Within 5 miles of courts and police.

NOTE WHICH AREAS ARE FOUND IN THE CENTRE:

<u> x </u> GYMNASIUM	<u> x </u> WEIGHT ROOM	<u> x </u> OUTSIDE YARD
<u> x </u> HOBBY/SHOPS	<u> x </u> CLASSROOMS	<u> x </u> LIBRARY
<u> x </u> CANTEEN	<u> x </u> DAY ROOM	<u> </u> OTHER

PLEASE DESCRIBE TELEPHONE ACCESS AVAILABLE TO REMAND PRISONERS: During the times they are out of their cells, inmates have unlimited access to phones which are located in living units.

WHAT TYPES OF INMATES ARE HOUSED IN THE CENTRE?

<u> x </u> REMAND	<u> x </u> IMMIGRATION HOLD
<u> x </u> SENTENCED	<u> </u> DETENTION (LOCK-UP)
<u> x </u> FEDERAL INMATE	<u> </u> OTHER

ARE FEMALES HELD AT THE CENTRE? No

HOW MANY BEDS?

APPROX. AVERAGE DAILY COUNT OVER LAST YEAR: 150

<u>40</u> % REMAND
<u>60</u> % SENTENCED

APPROX. # OF PEOPLE TAKEN TO COURT EACH DAY FROM THE CENTRE: 15

HOW ARE INMATES MOVED TO THE CENTRE AND BY WHOM? Sheriff Services and correctional staff.

HOW ARE INMATES MOVED TO COURT FROM THE CENTRE AND BY WHOM? Sheriff Services

WHAT WAS THE TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET FOR THE CENTRE? Unknown
- FOR WHAT FISCAL YEAR?

WHAT % OF THE TOTAL BUDGET WAS DEVOTED TO SALARIES? Unknown

DOES THE ABOVE TOTAL BUDGET FIGURE INCLUDE \$ FOR FACILITY RENT AND/OR MAINTENANCE? No

HOW ARE REQUESTS FOR CAPITAL ENHANCEMENTS AND NEW CONSTRUCTION HANDLED? Through the normal budgetary and prioritization process and liaison with the B.C. Buildings Corporation.

STAFF NUMBERS:

	<u>PERMANENT STAFF</u>	<u>TEMP./CASUAL STAFF</u>	<u>TOTAL STAFF</u>
LINE SECURITY	_____	_____	_____
OTHER STAFF	_____	_____	_____
TOTAL STAFF	_____	_____	_____

DESCRIBE THE TRAINING FOR NEW STAFF MEMBERS AT THE INSTITUTION: Basic orientation & block training completed before employment and additional training required during 1st year of employment.

PLEASE DESCRIBE VISITING REGULATIONS FOR REMANDED PRISONERS: Remand prisoners are allowed 3 visits per week which are mainly conducted in an open setting.

ARE ANY WORK PROGRAMS OR OPPORTUNITIES AVAILABLE TO REMAND PRISONERS? No

ARE ANY PRETRIAL SERVICES OFFERED TO REMANDEES AND BY WHOM? Bail supervision and counselling upon request.

PLEASE DESCRIBE BRIEFLY HOW PROGRAM OPPORTUNITIES DIFFER FOR SENTENCED AND REMANDED INMATES: Remand inmates have access only to recreational program facilities.

PLEASE ADD ANY ADDITIONAL COMMENTS YOU FEEL ARE RELEVANT TO THE DESCRIPTION OF THE CENTRE:

YUKON

Adult custodial corrections in the Yukon are delivered by the Institutional Services Branch of the Department of Justice. The Territory has only 1 correctional centre - the Whitehorse Correctional Centre. R.C.M.P. detachments also have lockup facilities throughout the Yukon. The majority of remand cases are held in the Whitehorse C.C. Remand prisoners are held segregated from the sentenced population.

As the Whitehorse Correctional Centre was visited during the course of the study, details pertaining to the Centre can be found in this section. The facility does not accommodate lockup prisoners.

INSTITUTION PROFILE**FACILITY:** Whitehorse Correctional Centre**JURISDICTION:** Yukon Territory**SUMMARY OBSERVATIONS:**

Built in 1967, the Whitehorse Correctional Centre is located approximately 2 1/2 miles from the city of Whitehorse in an area close to residential property and a school. The low profile, 88 bed facility does not look like a correctional centre from the road. The Centre accommodates sentenced prisoners in dorms and remand prisoners in cells.

The Whitehorse Correctional Centre holds very few remand cases. Those cases that are held on remand status are housed in a secure area of the jail segregated from the sentenced population. There are four cells in the remand area, two holding one prisoner each and two holding four prisoners each. The remand cell block is infrequently full.

Selected remand cases can waive their remand status and choose to work prior to trial. Case management at the institution is done for all inmates including those on remand.

TOTAL CAPACITY: 88**INDIVIDUAL CELLS:** 7
DORMITORY BEDS: 78**CAPACITY CURRENTLY IN USE:** 88**MAXIMUM INMATE COUNT IN LAST FIVE YEARS:** 90

SPECIAL CELLS/AREAS: # PSYCHIATRIC OBSERVATION:
PROTECTIVE CUSTODY/ISOLATION: _____
SEGREGATION: 3
HOSPITAL/INFIRMARY: _____
OTHER (please specify): _____

ARE THESE SPECIAL AREAS INCLUDED IN THE TOTAL CAPACITY? no**YEAR INSTITUTION CONSTRUCTED:** 1967

HAVE THERE BEEN ANY MAJOR ADDITIONS OR RENOVATIONS TO THE INSTITUTION SINCE IT WAS CONSTRUCTED? IF SO, PLEASE NOTE BRIEF DESCRIPTION BELOW:

There has been a gymnasium added, central control upgraded, renovations made to dormitories, and security has been improved. As well, a trailer unit has been added to the grounds.

PLEASE DESCRIBE THE CENTRE DESIGN: 1 story building with dormitory beds for sentenced prisoners and cell areas for remand prisoners. Small gym renovated out of exercise yard.

PLEASE DESCRIBE THE CENTRE LOCATION (how far from police, court, etc.):
Within 3 miles of courts and police.

NOTE WHICH AREAS ARE FOUND IN THE CENTRE:

<u> x </u> GYMNASIUM	<u> x </u> WEIGHT ROOM	<u> x </u> OUTSIDE YARD
<u> x </u> HOBBY/SHOPS	<u> x </u> CLASSROOMS	<u> x </u> LIBRARY
<u> x </u> CANTEEN	<u> </u> DAY ROOM	<u> </u> OTHER

PLEASE DESCRIBE TELEPHONE ACCESS AVAILABLE TO REMAND PRISONERS: Phones are available to inmates on request during hours they are out of their cells.

WHAT TYPES OF INMATES ARE HOUSED IN THE CENTRE?

<u> x </u> REMAND	<u> x </u> IMMIGRATION HOLD
<u> x </u> SENTENCED	<u> </u> DETENTION (LOCK-UP)
<u> x </u> FEDERAL INMATE	<u> x </u> OTHER Federal exchange prisoners

ARE FEMALES HELD AT THE CENTRE? Yes

HOW MANY BEDS? 8

APPROX. AVERAGE DAILY COUNT OVER LAST YEAR:

<u> 67 </u>
<u> 6 </u> % REMAND
<u> 94 </u> % SENTENCED

APPROX. # OF PEOPLE TAKEN TO COURT EACH DAY FROM THE CENTRE: 2

HOW ARE INMATES MOVED TO THE CENTRE AND BY WHOM? Police

HOW ARE INMATES MOVED TO COURT FROM THE CENTRE AND BY WHOM? Police

WHAT WAS THE TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET FOR THE CENTRE? Unknown
- FOR WHAT FISCAL YEAR?

WHAT % OF THE TOTAL BUDGET WAS DEVOTED TO SALARIES? Unknown

DOES THE ABOVE TOTAL BUDGET FIGURE INCLUDE \$ FOR FACILITY RENT AND/OR MAINTENANCE?

HOW ARE REQUESTS FOR CAPITAL ENHANCEMENTS AND NEW CONSTRUCTION HANDLED?

Capital budgeting is requested and processed through the Department of Supply and Services.

STAFF NUMBERS:

	<u>PERMANENT STAFF</u>	<u>TEMP./CASUAL STAFF</u>	<u>TOTAL STAFF</u>
LINE SECURITY	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
OTHER STAFF	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
TOTAL STAFF	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

DESCRIBE THE TRAINING FOR NEW STAFF MEMBERS AT THE INSTITUTION: Training is undertaken on a formal basis & consists of classroom instruction and practical experience. A certificate is required in order to be promoted. Courses taken in training can lead to a diploma if desired.

PLEASE DESCRIBE VISITING REGULATIONS FOR REMANDED PRISONERS: Unknown

ARE ANY WORK PROGRAMS OR OPPORTUNITIES AVAILABLE TO REMAND PRISONERS? No

ARE ANY PRETRIAL SERVICES OFFERED TO REMANDEES AND BY WHOM? Case Management offered to all inmates.

PLEASE DESCRIBE BRIEFLY HOW PROGRAM OPPORTUNITIES DIFFER FOR SENTENCED AND REMANDED INMATES: Remand inmates have access only to recreational program facilities unless they waive their remand status.

PLEASE ADD ANY ADDITIONAL COMMENTS YOU FEEL ARE RELEVANT TO THE DESCRIPTION OF THE CENTRE:

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

In the Northwest Territories, adult corrections is provided by the Department of Social Services. The Territory operates 4 correctional centres, 1 open and 3 with both open and secure areas. The Yellowknife Correctional Centre is, at present, the only correctional facility housing male remand inmates. Female remand inmates are housed at the Fort Smith Correctional Centre. Planning is underway for the provision of remand services for males in two other communities in the near future. R.C.M.P. detachments house remanded prisoners for short stays of up to two weeks in remote areas of the Northwest Territories. Correctional centres do not house lockup prisoners. Remand and sentenced prisoners are segregated where possible. Information was collected from the Yellowknife Correctional Centre and can be found in this section.

INSTITUTION PROFILE**FACILITY:** Yellowknife Correctional Centre**JURISDICTION:** Northwest Territories**SUMMARY OBSERVATIONS:**

The Yellowknife Correctional Centre, located on the edge of town, was designed to operate with a capacity of 106. The capacity currently in use is 145 and there has recently been as many as 162 prisoners housed in the jail. The Centre was built in 1967 and is unable to meet present day demands. As such, there are major renovations currently being undertaken including the relocation of administration offices to a new annex, relocation of central control, expansion of kitchen facilities, installation of a new roof and the addition of a new remand unit. Work is expected to be completed within two years. All capacity figures used in this summary are pre-renovation statistics.

TOTAL CAPACITY: 106**INDIVIDUAL CELLS:** 6**DORMITORY BEDS:** 100**CAPACITY CURRENTLY IN USE:** 145**MAXIMUM INMATE COUNT IN LAST FIVE YEARS:** 162**SPECIAL CELLS/AREAS: # PSYCHIATRIC OBSERVATION:** 0**# PROTECTIVE CUSTODY/ISOLATION:** 26**# SEGREGATION:** 4**# HOSPITAL/INFIRMARY:** 2**# OTHER (please specify):** _____**ARE THESE SPECIAL AREAS INCLUDED IN THE TOTAL CAPACITY?** Yes**YEAR INSTITUTION CONSTRUCTED:** 1967**HAVE THERE BEEN ANY MAJOR ADDITIONS OR RENOVATIONS TO THE INSTITUTION SINCE IT WAS CONSTRUCTED? IF SO, PLEASE NOTE BRIEF DESCRIPTION BELOW:**

Major renovations are being done to the Centre over the next 2 years including the addition of a new remand unit.

PLEASE DESCRIBE THE CENTRE DESIGN: The Centre is considered a secure custody centre & has areas of maximum security, isolation cells, medical holding area etc. However, the majority of the population is housed in dorm type settings.

PLEASE DESCRIBE THE CENTRE LOCATION (how far from police, court, etc.):

R.C.M.P. detachment and the court house are both within 1 mile

NOTE WHICH AREAS ARE FOUND IN THE CENTRE:

<u>x</u> GYMNASIUM	<u>x</u> WEIGHT ROOM	<u>x</u> OUTSIDE YARD
<u>x</u> HOBBY/SHOPS	<u>x</u> CLASSROOMS	<u>x</u> LIBRARY
<u>x</u> CANTEEN	<u> </u> DAY ROOM	<u>x</u> OTHER medical/dentl

PLEASE DESCRIBE TELEPHONE ACCESS AVAILABLE TO REMAND PRISONERS: Residents on remand must have approval before making a call.

WHAT TYPES OF INMATES ARE HOUSED IN THE CENTRE?

<u>x</u> REMAND	<u>x</u> IMMIGRATION HOLD
<u>x</u> SENTENCED	<u>x</u> DETENTION (LOCK-UP)
<u>x</u> FEDERAL INMATE	<u>x</u> OTHER mand. supervis., parole suspens.

ARE FEMALES HELD AT THE CENTRE? No

HOW MANY BEDS?

APPROX. AVERAGE DAILY COUNT OVER LAST YEAR: 150

12-15 % REMAND85-88 % SENTENCEDAPPROX. # OF PEOPLE TAKEN TO COURT EACH DAY FROM THE CENTRE: 4

HOW ARE INMATES MOVED TO THE CENTRE AND BY WHOM? Most arrive under R.C.M.P. escort but some are transferred by correctional staff.

HOW ARE INMATES MOVED TO COURT FROM THE CENTRE AND BY WHOM? Most are escorted by R.C.M.P.

WHAT WAS THE TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET FOR THE CENTRE? 3,939,000
- FOR WHAT FISCAL YEAR? 85/86

WHAT % OF THE TOTAL BUDGET WAS DEVOTED TO SALARIES? 75%

DOES THE ABOVE TOTAL BUDGET FIGURE INCLUDE \$ FOR FACILITY RENT AND/OR MAINTENANCE? No

HOW ARE REQUESTS FOR CAPITAL ENHANCEMENTS AND NEW CONSTRUCTION HANDLED?
Financial management board submissions or through the 5 year capital plan.

STAFF NUMBERS:

	<u>PERMANENT STAFF</u>	<u>TEMP./CASUAL STAFF</u>	<u>TOTAL STAFF</u>
LINE SECURITY	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
OTHER STAFF	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
TOTAL STAFF	<u>63</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>67</u>

DESCRIBE THE TRAINING FOR NEW STAFF MEMBERS AT THE INSTITUTION: Several types: 1) trainee route with 6 months classroom & on-the-job training; 2) casual employees given 2 day orientation training; and, 3) permanent staff required to have first aid and other safety training.

PLEASE DESCRIBE VISITING REGULATIONS FOR REMANDED PRISONERS: Visitors are allowed on a daily basis. Lawyers and courtworkers have unlimited access.

ARE ANY WORK PROGRAMS OR OPPORTUNITIES AVAILABLE TO REMAND PRISONERS? All inmates are expected to work. There are academic upgrading sessions available to remand inmates.

ARE ANY PRETRIAL SERVICES OFFERED TO REMANDEES AND BY WHOM? N.W.T. native court workers.

PLEASE DESCRIBE BRIEFLY HOW PROGRAM OPPORTUNITIES DIFFER FOR SENTENCED AND REMANDED INMATES: Remand prisoners are restricted in the extent to which they can participate in programs because they are usually in the Centre for a short period of time.

PLEASE ADD ANY ADDITIONAL COMMENTS YOU FEEL ARE RELEVANT TO THE DESCRIPTION OF THE CENTRE:

APPENDIX D

**FLOWING THROUGH THE CRIMINAL
JUSTICE SYSTEM**

OVERVIEW OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE: DECISION POINTS AFFECTING CUSTODY STATUS WHILE ON REMAND

A number of the issues and research questions outlined earlier can be linked to a particular stage of criminal procedure or decision point in the court process. Accordingly, the utility of empirical data collected is necessarily determined by the extent to which the information reflects or can be linked to specific activities/decisions. The sequential stages of case processing defined below (with the accompanying flow chart) provide a detailed framework within which to organize data collection for research in this area. The 'ideal' study would generate "length of time/number of days in custody" data associated with each of the criminal procedure stages identified and applicable to the processing of a given case.

1. EVENT/ARREST: pursuant to C.C. 452, the apprehending police officer can detain the person or release (Appearance Notice, Summons or warrant for later arrest).
2. FURTHER DETENTION - DECISION OF POLICE: pursuant to C.C. 453, the officer in charge at the police station can detain the person pending
 - (a) quasi-judicial bail hearing (J.P. comes to jail) or
 - (b) attendance at first court of appearance. Either a or b must take place within 24 hours of arrest. However, moving from police detention (2.) to first court of appearance (3.) via a quasi-judicial hearing (2.1) on chart is not subject to a "24-hour rule" but is a 'first reasonable opportunity' approach.
3. FIRST COURT OF APPEARANCE: generally, this stage will involve reading the charge, bail hearing and scheduling of first appearance in trial court. It could also include plea and, if a guilty plea is entered, the case could be disposed. Activities at this stage are guided by C.C. 454. In

addition, it should be noted that the judge presiding at the first court of appearance may also reconsider the custody decision made at 2.1 and under C.C. 457.1 may grant up to a 3-day delay in the bail hearing (noted as 3.1 on chart).

The bail hearing decision reached at either 3 or 3.1 can be appealed at county court under the provisions set out in C.C. 457.5 and 457.6

As noted above, the person's initial appearance in trial court (4 on chart) is scheduled by the presiding judge at (3) court of first appearance. In many instances, movement from 3 - 4 may involve a substantial period of time. This delay is usually attributable to case backlog in the courts rather than delays pending the outcomes of re-scheduled bail hearings (3.1) or appeals of bail hearing decisions (3.2). It is important to remember that persons remanded in custody between 3 and 4 who have not been committed for trial (i.e. while awaiting or during a preliminary hearing) must be brought back before the court at least once every eight days (this provision is contained in C.C. 738(1) for summary conviction matters and C.C. 465(1)(b) for indictable offences) unless the accused waives this right. Remands for psychiatric assessment (30 or 60 days) are not subject to the eight-day rule.

4. FIRST APPEARANCE IN TRIAL COURT: Here again, the court can re-consider the custody status of the accused. A 'new' bail hearing may be held at first appearance or be scheduled for a later date (4.1 on chart). The outcome of bail hearings at the trial stage of court proceedings may also be appealed.
5. END OF TRIAL: The accused may be required to be brought before the court at specified intervals during the trial stage of court proceedings (i.e. moving from 4 to 5 on chart) pursuant to 'rules of court'.
6. SENTENCING: There is not always a time lag between 5 and 6.

- 6.1 APPEAL OF CONVICTION OR SENTENCE: This stage can involve varying lengths of time. The Code does set out certain provisions for 'fixing dates' for different stages of the process. However, it does not prescribe an overall timeframe for the completion of appeal proceedings.
7. BEGIN SERVING CUSTODIAL SENTENCE: How long might the offender continue to be kept at a remand facility after sentencing while awaiting transfer to the institution at which sentence will be served?

